The New-York Times.

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THE SPECK OF WAR.

Agitation of the Great Powers Over Prim's Choice of a King for Spain.

Threatening Attitude and Preparations of France.

Explanations of Prim and the Prussian Government.

Reported Alliance Between France and Austria.

Proposed Expulsion of the Spanish Minister from Paris.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

The Present Aspect of the Question in France—Official Dispatches from Madrid—Prim Sustained by the Cabinet—Reported Alliance with Austria.

PARIS, July 7.—The authorities here have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to the Spanish Crown. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is also favorable to the project, and refuses any explanation in reply to the note from the French Government. Dispatches from Madrid announce that at a council of Ministers held yesterday, the course Gen. PRIM had taken was unanimously approved, and the candidacy of Prince HOHENZOLLERN accepted. They authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose. The Council of Ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than 170 votes—the minimum required by the resolution passed by the Cortes on the 3d of June. The Prince is expected to arrive at Madrid early in November. A Spanish fleet will be dispatched to bring him. The *Gaulois* (independent organ) has the following in its issue of this morning:

"Gen. PRIM, in reply to the dispatch of Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador in this city, asserts that he acted with the consent of Regent SERRANO, unofficially and outside of diplomacy. Finding difficulty in obtaining a candidate for the Spanish throne, he addressed the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, who unites many desirable qualities, but whose personal importance was thought insufficient to give umbrage to France. As such an emotion has been created, Gen. PRIM retracts and assures the French Government of the sincerity of his intentions." The *Gaulois* adds: "Thus the question is settled so far as Spain is concerned. It remains to be seen what Prussia will do after the scene in the French Chambers yesterday, and the unequivocal declarations of the Duke of GRAMMONT."

It is asserted in well informed circles that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded.

Agitation and Activity at the French Foreign Office—Prim and Bismarck—No Conference of Great Powers Desired—Tone of the Press.

PARIS, July 7—5 P. M.—There is great agitation and activity in the Foreign Office. It is said that scores of telegrams passed between PRIM and BISMARCK before the intrigue was discovered by the French Minister at Berlin. It is not believed that France would agree to a conference of the Great Powers on the question, as she desires to settle directly with Prussia and Spain. Austria so far maintains a strict neutrality on the question. It is asserted that a French fleet will immediately sail, via Brest, for the Mediterranean. The rumor that PRIM had abandoned the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, in view of the threatening opposition of France, is not confirmed. PRIM wishes to have the decision of the Cortes on the question, and insists that the project is not hostile to France. The *Liberté*, today, demands that Prussia be forced by a European Congress, or by war, to give guarantees which will bind her not to interfere in the affairs of other nations. It also calls on France to get possession of the Rhenish frontiers, either by diplomacy or war.

PARIS, July 7—8 P. M.—The *Gaulois* publishes a second edition to retract its report that PRIM had given way. The *Gaulois* states that he still maintains the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN; but that the Spanish Minister here has telegraphed to Madrid that the project must be abandoned, or there will be war.

Bismarck Speaks—Prussia to Defend the Prince if Chosen King by the Cortes—Russia Addressed—Carlist Hopes.

PARIS, July 7—9 P. M.—A note is said to have been received here from Prussia, the substance of which is given as follows: The Prince of HOHENZOLLERN is not a member of the Royal family; Prussia did nothing to procure the offer of the Spanish crown for him. The consent of the King of Prussia to its acceptance will be given definitively only after the vote of the Cortes; and if the latter should elect a HOHENZOLLERN, Prussia will support him. Dispatches have been sent to St. Petersburg to obtain the advice of Russia on the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. An important dispatch was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Regent SERRANO today. A rumor prevails that Spain concluded, yesterday, a new treaty alliance with Prussia. The French Senate proposes to increase the military contingent from 90,000 to 100,000. The hopes of the Carlists on the Spanish frontier are reviving in consequence of the complications of the Prussian intrigue.

What is said in Madrid—Proposed Action of Spain—The Press of Prussia on the Situation—Feeling in England.

MADRID, July 7.—The *Tempo* and *Epoca*, (which support Don ALFONSO,) and other journals, join in the outcry against a Prussian alliance. The partisans of Gen. PRIM press it as a last resort for Spain.

MADRID, July 7—Evening—It is reported, on good authority, that the Spanish Government has resolved to communicate officially to the foreign Powers its decision in regard to the candidature for the throne.

BERLIN, July 7.—All the semi-official journals here are silent on the Spanish imbroglio, with the exception of the North German *Gazette*. This paper professes to have learned for the first time, from the declaration of the Duke DE GRAMMONT, that any Prince of the House of HOHENZOLLERN had accepted Gen. PRIM's offer of the Spanish Crown; and it fails to understand the talk about war indulged in by M. OLLIVIER yesterday, in the French Chamber.

LONDON, July 7.—There is much excitement, not only here, but on the continent, in view of the threatened European complication on the subject of Prince LEOPOLD's candidature for the Spanish throne. Dispatches from Paris say there is a strong feeling in France, even outside of official circles, against the bestowal of the Spanish crown on any HOHENZOLLERN.

The Latest—The Spanish Minister Threatened to be Sent Out of France.

PARIS, July 7—Midnight.—The report obtains, to-night, that Senor Olozaza, the Spanish Minister, will receive his passports if the reply of Spain to the French dispatch sent to Madrid today is not favorable. ....In the Corps Legislatif today Minister SEGRIS said the Government had received no communication on the Spanish question since yesterday."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Subscription for the Oneida Sufferers—The Yacht Race—Reported Accident to the Dauntless Contradicted—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 7.—Subscriptions are circulating here and at Liverpool for a fund in aid of the families of the officers and sailors of the steamer *Oneida*, which was run down off Yokohama by the British steamer *Bombay*. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, of London, is at the head of the movement, and it bids fair to be a success.

A report was received here at a late hour tonight, purporting to come from Cork, that the yacht *Dauntless* had returned to Queenstown, having lost her foremast. Inquiries were immediately addressed from the agency of the Associated Press by telegraph to Queenstown, in reply to which a complete contradiction is given to the report. Neither of the yachts which started on the ocean race have been heard of since their departure....The Augsburg *Gazette* says many Bishops at the Roman Council have renounced their right to speak, in order to hasten the discussion on the infallibility dogma. The Convocation of Canterbury proposes to create a permanent committee to watch the proceedings of the Vatican.

A Fenian Demonstration Prevented—Another Railway Collision—Official Appointment—A Usurer Sustained—The Yelverton Case.

LONDON, July 7.—The Fenians are greatly incensed at the refusal to give up the body of the convict THOMPSON, who died at Portland. They proposed to give the remains a great funeral and to take them from Portland to Ireland for the purpose. The Government considered such a demonstration unsafe, and will have the body quietly buried in England....Another collision of trains occurred today on the North-eastern Railway, near South Shields. Many of the cars were wrecked, but no lives were lost. ....Lord CAMPERDOWN has been appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty, vice TREVELYAN, resigned....The appeal of the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the House of Lords against a judgment rendered in favor of one MORRIS, a money-lender, has been decided adversely to the appellant.... Letters of administration have been granted for the estate of LONGWORTH, on the ground that TERESA YELVERTON, one of the claimants, is absent in America, where her address is unknown, and she cannot be communicated with.

The British Parliament—Refusal to Ratify the Recent Chinese Treaty—The Education Bill Continued.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Lords today two or three benevolent measures, introduced by the eccentric Marquis of TOWNSEND, were rejected. The bill providing for the revision of the lessons in the Book of Common Prayer passed. After a brief debate on local matters their Lordships adjourned. In the House of Commons, tonight, Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Government had declined to ratify the treaty concluded by Minister ALCOCK with China. Alluding to the newspaper reports, he said the Government had received no official advices of the late outrages in Pekin. In reply to a question Mr. OTWAY informed the House that a mixed Commission had been appointed to adjust the claims of British subjects arising from the civil war in Hayti. The House continued in Committee the consideration of amendments to the Education bill. A Tory amendment authorizing School Boards to raise money to meet deficiencies provoked a verbal duel between Messrs. DISRAELI and GLADSTONE, which resulted in favor of the latter, the amendment being rejected by a majority of 185 votes. The Party Procession bill, introduced by Mr. FORTESCUE, and directed especially against the disorderly conduct of the Orangemen, was read a second time, after an explanation and report from the Right Hon. Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Release of the New-York Tobacconist in Glasgow—The Prince Imperial of France Going into Camp—Suicide of an American—Egypt and Turkey.

GLASGOW, July 7.—The brothers SEITZE, the New-York tobacconists, have been discharged on surrendering into the hands of the Court £13,000 sterling—an amount sufficient to cover the alleged defalcation.

PARIS, July 7.—The Prince Imperial will go to the Camp at Chalons, next week....Dr. POPE, an American, and formerly a resident of St. Louis, committed suicide, last night, at his lodgings, in this city.

CONSTANTIOPLE, July 7.—The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived here. He is well received by the Sultan.

The Cork Strikes—Renewed Outrages in Ireland.

CORK, July 7.—The German tailors introduced here by the employers have struck and joined the Irish....A labor strike and agrarian outrages are reported at Youghal.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

Confirmation of the Report—France Aroused—Order Restored in Pekin—England for Energetic Action.

PARIS, July 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received full confirmation of the massacre of the French in Pekin. Instructions will be immediately sent to the commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters. No special expedition will be dispatched, as the naval force is deemed sufficient to vindicate the outraged dignity of France.

LONDON, July 7.—Telegrams received from Pekin today, announce that order has been restored, and measures taken which will insure the safety of all foreigners.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Morning Post* today says the Great Powers will be disposed to sanction any energetic action on the part of France for the punishment of the Chinese; and it is thought the *Post* is semi-officially inspired to speak for the English Government.

CUBA.

Important News—Reported Victories for the Insurgents—The Planters Strongly Opposed to Emancipation.

HAVANA, July 6, via KEY WEST, July 7.—Captain-General DE RODAS will probably go to Santiago de Cuba. Gen. VALMASEDA has left Bayamo to go there also. The troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba are acting altogether on the defensive. Col. BALMES, who is in command at Santiago de Cuba, had made demands for reinforcements, but was unable to get any. Various reports represent positively that the Spanish troops have been defeated in several engagements recently with the insurgent leaders, DIAZ and GOMEZ. The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department is unfavorable.

The planters are holding meetings, and nearly all of them refuse to obey the emancipation laws, and will resist the freeing of the slaves. Large amounts of money have been raised to send to Spain in order to avoid the execution of the law and to secure its repeal.

Arrival of De Rodas at Havana—He Reports the Country "Quiet."

HAVANA, July 7.—Captain-General DE RODAS has at last returned to Havana, having arrived here last night. He confirms the report that the so-called Army of the Camaguey as an organized force no longer exists, and states that the only opposition the Spaniards meet with is from small and wandering parties.

MEXICO.

Capture of the Forward by the Mohican—Invasion of the Country from Guatemala—Completion of the Vera Cruz Railway—Numerous Revolutions Reported—General News.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1, via HAVANA, July 7.—The United States man-of-war *Mohican*, which started in pursuit of PLACIDO VEGA's steamer *Forward*, overtook and destroyed that vessel on the 17th of June. Six of the *Forward's* crew were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, at Teacapam Bay, and shot....It is reported that the Guatemalian General, PEREZ GOMEZ, has crossed over the border into the State of Chiapa, and at the head of 500 men has entered the town of Chiapa, the capital of the State. Many Mexicans have joined the invading Guatemalian army. PORFORIO DIAZ has accepted the command of the Allied troops....The Vera Cruz Railroad has been completed and opened to the public as far as Chiquihuite....Judges RIVA-PALACIO and CARDOZO have resigned their seats in the Supreme Court, owing to a disrespectful note sent by President JUAREZ criticising the action of the Court in censuring the partiality shown to employes in the matter of pay....Notwithstanding the recognition of CUERVO as Governor of Jalisco, a revolution in that State is imminent....Gov. QUIROGA has initiated a revolutionary movement in the State of Nuevo Leon....The Sierra Puebla insurgents have surrendered to the Government authorities. The women of Numaran organized to defend the town against ESTEBAN BRAVO, but his troops failed to make the anticipated attack....Congress having decreed the continuation of the Free Zone, Minister ROMERO has organized a guard to prevent smuggling, the expense for the maintenance of which will be about $100,000 annually....Another priest, a resident of the town of Viezca, in the State of Cohahuila, has married....The *Diario*, the official organ of the Mexican Government, denies peremptorily the charges recently made against President JUAREZ that he had aided the Confederates...Two Legislatures, each supported by a Governor and a General, contest the control of the State of Campeche.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of the Forward—Survey of the Route of the Tehuantepec Railway—Other News.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30, via HAVANA, July 7.—The fate of Gen. MEJIA, the son of the Secretary, who was on board the pirate *Forward* at the time she was captured by the United States steamer *Mohican*, is unknown. The particulars of the capture and shooting of eight of the crew of the *Forward*, are lacking. JANSEN the Captain of the *Forward*, is a prisoner at Mazatlan....The survey for the Tehuantepec Railroad has been completed, and a route favorable for the work has been found. Engineer WILLIAMS will soon return to New-York....The rebel MARTINEZ has been routed on the Northern frontier, and his prominent officers captured. The Guatemalian PEREZ GOMEZ has entered the town of Soconusco, in the disputed territory, with 500 men and four pieces of cannon, and is entrenched....In Jalisco the Governor and Congress of the State are in open war, but it is expected that a compromise will be effected.... The property of the rebel HUERTA has been confiscated....Gen. ESCOBEDO is a candidate for Governor of San. Luis Potosi.

CANADA.

Reported Capture of an American Fishing Vessel Denied—Another Great Fire on the Saugueney—Murder by Convicts.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 7.—The Government have no information that American vessels have been stopped in the Straits of Canso, as stated recently by Gen. BUTLER in the United States Congress.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The story of the captare of an American fishing vessel was a hoax.

QUEBEC, July 6.—Another tremendous fire has occurred at Saugenay, which lasted for eight days. The destruction is very great. The Provincial Government has been applied to for $25,000 in aid of the sufferers.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 7.—Two convicts in the Penitentiary were left, today, in charge of a guard named HENRY TRAILL, to attend a lime kiln during the absence of the other convicts at dinner. TRAILL was murdered by the two convicts, who made their escape.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Departure for England—Demonstrations of Affection by the People—His Speech upon the Embarkation.

QUEBEC, July 6.—Prince ARTHUR embarked on the *Crocodile* this evening for England. In reply to an address from the Mayor and Corporation, the Prince said he should never cease to rejoice that he had been enabled to visit Canada, and after alluding to the favorable impressions Canada had produced upon him, and the interest he should always take in the Dominion, concluded by saying:

> I shall always think of its people with sincere regard, sympathy and affection. I shall carry back with me to England a confident feeling that the self-relying spirit, patriotism and gallantry which I saw manifested the other day at the frontier will ever induce the people of Canada to protect the national honor. Thanking you once more for your kind wishes on my departure, let me at the same time tender you my most affectionate farewell, and my earnest prayer is that God may watch over and protect this land, and pour down His choicest blessings upon its people.

Loud cheers were given as His Royal Highness went into the boat which was to convey him to the *Crocodile*, and on the boat pushing off from the wharf, the royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Citadel. The band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment played "Auld Lang Syne," amid continuous cheers.

THE IRON-MOULDERS.

The Convention in Philadelphia—Session Yesterday—Reports of the Year—Interesting Statistics of the Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—In the Iron-moulders Convention, today, JAMES MCMAHON, of Brooklyn, was elected Assistant Secretary. The President's desk was ordered to be draped in mourning, in memory of HENRY H. SYLVIS, late President. The report of the President states that charters have been granted to nine new unions. The losses of the New-England unions have been very heavy, but the President hopes for better things. The introduction of coolies among the Crispins may awake the moulders to their danger, and may teach them a lesson worth learning. In point of numbers the various unions have fallen off considerably. In October, 1868, there were reported 113 unions, with a membership of 4,885. In January, 1869, there were 110 unions, and 3,903 members. In January, 1870, there were 104 unions, and 4,532 members. On July 1, 110 unions reported a membership of 4,669. The amount held by the 104 unions was $13,777 04. In a business point of view the past six months have been unpredented. With money almost a drug in the market, coal and iron much reduced in price, there has been complete stagnation throughout the country; and this has enabled employers to force down wages from ten per cent., in some cases, to fifty per cent. in others. The Convention adjourned to attend a picnic on Smith's Island this afternoon.

The Witbeck Anti-Rent Trial—A Jury Impaneled—The Case Opened—Strong Testimony Against the Prisoners.

ALBANY, July 7.—A Ballston dispatch of this afternoon says: The attempt was resumed this morning to impanel a jury in the case of WITBECK, the Greenbush anti-renter. The nine jurors sworn in yesterday were in their places, and without much trouble the three additional ones were obtained this morning. After the jury had been thus duly impaneled, W. J. ODELL opened the case for the prosecution. DAVID H. MCALLISTER was the first witness. His testimony was strongly against the prisoner. Sheriff FONDA recited his knowledge of the case, and LEONARD WITBECK followed. The trial will be very protracted, running into, if not through, next week.

THE INDIANS.

Sad Accounts from the West—Massacre of Miners—The Bodies thus far Found Terribly Mutilated.

LARAMIE CITY, July 7.—The Laramie *Sentinel* says that after dark last night a man came into Sherman Station from North Park, and reported that there had been a general massacre of the white miners there by the Utes. The report, as it comes to us, is that a party of Cheyennes came in there, and the Utes went to the miners to get them to help fight the Cheyennes, which they refused to do. A fight then ensued between the Utes and Cheyennes, which lasted some five hours, when the latter fled. Then the Utes went at the miners and killed all they could find of them. The informant states that he buried three of the killed at JNO. GILMAN's cabin, or near it. One was a man named CHIPMAN, who was sick and in the care of Mr. VAN DYKE, from whom we published a letter a few days ago. We did not learn the names of the others. They were all very much mangled, and their heads chopped to pieces. Up to the present writing Mr. VAN DYKE has not been heard from, though his coat and hat were found at his cabin. In the present state of excitement it is difficult to get at the facts, but we regard as certain the Utes have broken out upon us, and that several miners have been killed over at the Park....Reports later than the foregoing make it undoubtedly true that the North Park miners have been massacred.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, July 7.—A party of twenty prospectors, who left here for the Snake River mines three weeks ago, returned today. They witnessed a fight between Utes and Cheyennes, and probably owe their lives to the fact of the Indians fighting among themselves. July 4 they found the body of Mr. SHIPMAN, of Independence, Montana, in front of his cabin. He was shot twice, scalped, and axes were driven into his head, and his body was mutilated in a manner too horrible and disgusting to mention. Eighty miles north of here, at North Platte Ferry, they found the bodies of two more miners, mutilated in a like manner. Their names were unknown. The Indians committing these outrages are undoubtedly Cheyennes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—Additional cavalry have been stationed along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to protect the settlements from the Indians.

Interesting Report from Dakota—The Poncas—The Tribes in New-Mexico—The Sioux Braves at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—A report has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Gov. JOHN A. BURBANK, of Dakota, under date of June 27 ult., stating that he had just returned from a visit to the Ponca Agency, where he found everything in a better condition than at this time last year. The Poncas are decidedly a peaceful people, and seem more disposed to work and adopt the customs of the whites than their neighbors, the Sioux of Dakota. A commencement has been made in the right direction, by encouraging the leaders and the further advanced in civilization to commence erecting log-houses, which has resulted in twenty being built in the last year, Indians performing all the labor, except the carpenter work, while in each one visited a cooking-stove was found, which the owner had purchased by saving the price from the annuity or selling a pony for this purpose. I was very much gratified, he writes, while visiting the school under charge of Mr. REED, to find that the children were rapidly advancing. The crops put in by the Indians look remarkably well, considering the dry weather.

AN INDIAN HUNT.

The Omahas and Pawnees sent word to the Poncas, a short time since, that they were going on a hunt, and having a prospect of finding Buffalo on the Platte, the greater portion decided to go, as they were entirely out of meat of any description, leaving but a small number of their people at home. The old people, who remained at home, were really in a destitute condition, and begged piteously for something to eat. They sing and pray to the Great Spirit to take pity upon them and send them something to eat. Some means should be devised to take care of this small tribe. They are true friends of the Government, and surrounded by enemies who watch them so closely that they endanger their lives if they go on the bluffs back of the Missouri bottom. They are consequently cut off from all kinds of game, excepting when they are fortunate enough to obtain permission to join in with friendly tribes as before stated, to go on a hunt. Unless subsisted by the Government the coming Winter, they must starve. The Poncas number 750 persons. Government recommends issuing of rations to these Indians of flour, beef, bacon, corn, coffee, sugar, salt, and soda.

REPORTS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Major WILSON, Indian Agent at the Cimmeron Agency, New-Mexico, reports, under date of June 22, that the contract for feeding the Ute and Apache Indians, at that agency, expires on the 30th of June, and requests to know what arrangements have been made for the future. The bands are now returning from their hunting expeditions and the amount required to feed them grows constantly larger. Major CLINTON, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico, in forwarding the above report states that he has directed Major WILSON to continue feeding said Indians, under the present contract, until the will of the Department is known. He also states that there is not the least prospect of doing anything with these Indians. Neither with the Wemenutche nor Capote-Utes. They say openly that they will not work, and consequently the Government has the choice of either feeding or fighting them.

INDIAN VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The delegation of Cheyenne Sioux in this city, accompanied by Commissioner PARKER and Major RANDALL, called at the Executive Mansion this afternoon and were introduced to the President. No speeches were made, the occasion being one of mere respect to the Executive. They will have a talk with Commissioner PARKER to-morrow. After seeing the President the red men took a stroll through the East Room.

THE SIOUX AT THE CAPITOL.

RED FEATHER, LITTLE SWAN, BLACK TOMAHAWK and other chiefs composing the delegation from the bands of Sioux, near Fort Sully, visited the Capitol this afternoon, under charge of Major RANDALL, and remained some time both in the House and Senate. They were afterwards taken up into the dome, and then shown the various other portions of the building.

Movements of Gen. Schofield—The Kansas Pacific Railway—Mining Items—Western News Generally.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Gen. SCHOFIELD and family will leave Fort Leavenworth today for San Francisco....The General Court-martial which was in session at Fort Leavenworth during six months past is dissolved, and the officers composing it ordered to join their commands on the frontier. ....Over 12,2000 surplus Government mules will be sold at Fort Leavenworth, commencing July 11....Track-laying on the Kansas Pacific Railway, eastward from Denver, was commenced on Tuesday, and is progressing rapidly. The road will be completed in six months.

DENVER, Colorado, July 7.—The weather is clear and delightfully cool. The crop prospects in Colorado have been greatly improved by the recent rains....A dispatch dated Elizabethtown, New-Mexico, July 6, says mining is very much improved. The ditches are full, and more gold is being taken out than ever before.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 7.—There are about sixty miners at Hen's Peak Gold Mine, fifty miles west of North Park, who are panning out on the average $5 per day to the man.

THE CANALS.

Meeting in Rochester—Speech of Hon. Israel T. Hatch.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Commercial Union of this city, was held this evening. Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, author of the Canal Funding Bill, on invitation of the Mayor, Aldermen and prominent citizens interested in the future welfare of the canals, addressed the meeting. He advised the greatest reticence on the part of the members of the Commercial Union of the State as to their movements and designs, and especially urged that there be no affiliation with either of the political parties until after the political Conventions are held, platforms promulgated and candidates announced. He did not advise political revolution, but insisted that the interests of the canals are paramount to all other considerations.

CASUALTIES.

A Son of John W. Forney's Dangerously Injured—Fatal Result of a Steam Engine Race—An Apprentice Killed on the School Ship—Other Fatal Accidents.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—P. R. FORNEY, a son of JOHN W. FORNEY, while attempting, this afternoon, to jump on a train on the Ponchartrain Railroad, had his left leg badly crushed below the knee. He was sent to the hospital. Dr. SMITH thinks amputation will be necessary.

PHILADELPHIA. July 7.—HUGH DOUGHERTY of the steam fire-engine Vigilant, died this morning from injuries received by being thrown from his seat during a race with the engine United States, the two engines colliding. ROBERT LLOYD, driver of the carriage, was also injured, and the carriage demolished by the Vigilant running into it after DOUGHERTY was thrown off.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 7.—This afternoon a boy named JOHN D. BARKER fell from the mast-head of the school-ship and was instantly killed.

BOSTON, July 7.—This morning, at Hyde Park, JOHN HOY, an employe of the Union Vise Company, was accidentally cut in the left thigh by a scythe in the hands of a boy, severing a large artery. He died in ten minutes.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 7.—JACOB SHOPPE, a German, was run over and killed by the cars this morning. He has relatives in New-York City.

Murders, Suicides and Other Crimes.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—MATTHIAS FISHER, a German, was killed today by MARTIN WORM, who struck him twice over the head with a sledge-hammer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A Coroner is investigating the facts relating to the death of CHARLES BROWN in a house in Nicetown-lane, near Frankford. He lived with a woman known as Mrs. HOOLEY, but she is said to have been his wife. His head and breast were much discolored, it is supposed from suffocation. He had recently received $600, bounty money, from the Government, which is said to have disappeared. The father of deceased suspects foul play.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 7.—The wife of GEORGE O. PAYSON, of this city, drowned herself at Rockport, yesterday. She was deranged.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—JOHN M. SMITH, a claim-agent indicted for defrauding the United States by obtaining pension-money on forged and counterfeit affidavits, having been brought up for trial in the United States District Court, to-day, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be imprisoned in the County Jail for twenty months.

The Commerce of San Francisco—Review for the Half Year Ending June 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The following is an extract from the semi-annual review of the commerce of San Francisco:

Tonnage of arrivals, tons	515,000
Foreign imports (currency value)	$12,000,000
Free goods, via Panama	6,103,000
Freights paid sailing vessels from domestic, Atlantic and foreign ports	2,084,000
Duties collected in port for six months	4,000,000
Duties collected in port for the fiscal year	8,600,000
Internal revenue collected in this district for the six months	1,685,000
Internal revenue collected in this district for the year	3,150,000
Exports of merchandise by sea	6,960,000
Exports of treasure	17,978,000
Exports of merchandise for the harvest year ending June 30	18,991,000
Including flour and wheat	9,958,000
Flour and wheat shipped during the harvest year, sacks	5,922,000
Wool shipped during same period, pounds	18,500,000
Receipts at the Treasury from all sources	$23,110,000
Coinage at the Mint for the fiscal year	19,911,000
Passenger arrivals by sea	12,700
Passenger departures	5,880

Adding through railroad passengers, 30,000 arrivals, against 15,000 departures.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore—Chemical Works Burned—Loss $75,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—The extensive chemical factory of Messrs. CHAPPELL & LEARY, in South Baltimore, foot of Frost-street, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. The factory consisted of four immense frame buildings, used for the manufacture of vitriol, acids and fertilizers, and contained valuable tanks and machinery. The loss is estimated at about $75,000; partially insured.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 7.—A fire in Stevens' block, this morning, slightly damaged the building. J. HAYES, grocer, lost his entire block, valued at $2,500. J. G. HANCOE lost about $500. ROSE & MILLER, job printers, suffered slight damage. All the losses are covered by insurance.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—A grand excursion train, having on board about 2,000 persons, went from here to Middletown this afternoon to celebrate the completion of the Air Line Railroad between the two cities. The State officers, members of both Houses of the Legislature and members of the City Government participated. At Middletown they were entertained by the City Government. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. DOUGLAS, DAVID LYMAN, R. W. WRIGHT, Speaker BURNHAM, N. B. SPERRY and Gen. SERRELL. The party returned this evening.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The game of base-ball today, between the Pastimes of this city and the Union Club of Morrisania, N. Y., was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of the rain, when the score stood as follows:

Pastimes	14	2	0	0	2	1	0	4—23
Unions	0	10	2	0	4	7	0	3—26

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7.—The Legislature met today and adjourned until next Monday, to await the action by Congress on the Georgia bill.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 7.—Ground was broken today for the Memphis and St. Louis Railway.

BANGOR, Me., July 7.—The East Branch drive, containing about 12,000,000 feet of logs, is hung up on Grindstone Falls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Col. B. T. BENNETT, having declined the nomination for Congress tendered to him by the Convention held in Fayetteville, on the 28d ult., the Executive Committee will meet in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 9th instant, to take such action in the premises as may be deemed proper.

The Illinois Election—Light Returns—Minority Representation.

From the Chicago Post, July 5.

Judging from the figures at hand at this writing, the minority representation clause has probably been adopted. Cook County gave a majority of 17,000 for it, and the returns from seventy-five towns in the State give the aggregate footing of majorities: 10,742 for; 8,512 against. It is not likely that further returns from the more remote counties will overcome the majority of 19,000 now credited to the right side. Yet we deem it possible. The public has thought so little upon this question, and the discussion of its merits has been so brief, that doubtless three out of four electors carried their ballots to the polls on Saturday with their eye on this clause, saying, "I don't understand it." If there really is a majority for it in the State, it will be due to the fact that the many were content to walk by faith, and not by sight. Many of the shrewdest men in the State expected the provision to be defeated, and the wisest political economists of other States and of Europe will congratulate us on taking an important step forward. This is the beginning of a great electoral reform, to end only in the complete establishment of personal representation in every department of government.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

Four Years' Silence at Length Broken—The Maggie Carney Murder in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, July 7.

On the 10th day of August, 1866, MAGGIE CARNEY, a young woman, was found in one of the upper rooms of the house at the north-west corner of Eleventh-street and Mark's-lane, with her throat cut and life extinct. NEWTON CHAMPION, who had kept her company for a long time, was arrested immediately afterward, charged with the perpetration of the crime. The accused, who had been an engineer in the navy, was soon arraigned for trial, and during the proceedings it was both attempted to prove an *alibi* and to show that the prisoner was insane. Witnesses proved conclusively the presence of the accused with the deceased but a few minutes before her death, and his absence immediately afterward. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. During the trial, several physicians were called to give their opinion as to the accused's insanity. The weight of their testimony, however, was against him, and immediately after conviction the mother of the condemned proceeded to Harrisburg several times, and importuning Gov. CURTIN so vehemently to save her son's life on the ground of alleged insanity, the Executive at last was so moved by the appeals to his sympathy and love of justice that he appointed a commission of three physicians to examine into and report upon the actual state of the mind of CHAMPION. A report was made that the condemned man was insane, and consequently the Governor never signed his death-warrant, and he was allowed to remain in prison. About a year after CHAMPION had been incarcerated symptoms of consumption began to be evinced, and as the disease grew worse Dr. SMITH told the unfortunate man that unless he secured his freedom and obtained plenty of fresh air and exercise he would soon die. Then CHAMPION instructed his mother, who frequently visited him, not any longer "to use the crazy dodge and prattle about insanity, for that was all nonsense and a farce, but to appeal to the Governor for liberation on the ground of fast-failing health and the near approach of death." But the Governor had no inclination to further interfere, and so CHAMPION was left to his fate. Under the confinement he gradually wasted away. On Sunday night he breathed his last, and an evening or two before he sent for Dr. BENJAMIN F. BUTCHER, the assistant physician of the prison, and said to him that as he believed death was very near at hand he would make a full and clear confession to him, so that the world might know all the facts bearing upon the unfortunate affair. He commenced by saying that he had loved the girl, MAGGIE CARNEY, most dearly. Others courted her society, and this rendered him jealous—and more than jealous. It maddened him to desperation. When she left the city and went to Mount Holly, he followed her thither and caused her to return to the city. Here he again pressed her to become his wife. But to this she would not yield. She had fallen, but he loved her madly, and to live without her as his own he felt to be an impossibility. So, while bordering on a state of frenzy, he accompanied her, as on former occasions, to her chamber in one of the upper rooms of the dwelling on Eleventh-street, at the corner of Mark's-lane, and while they were seated together he placed his arm round her neck and produced a concealed razor, which he instantly drew across her neck. The blood gushed forth in a torrent, and in a moment she fell back pale and lifeless. He had a pistol in his possession, which he intended using. With it he was going to take his own miserable life. His hand quivered, and his courage to do so forsook him. Then quickly and by stealth he left the house to seek a grave beneath the river's surface; but again he could not face the King of Terrors. After proceeding several squares he grew so faint that he could proceed no further, and he sought rest at the house of a relative in the neighborhood. While here he was overtaken by the officers of justice, who were close on his track. Among his last sayings were some tender words kindly breathed for the poor girl whom he murdered. He said that he often prayed for his MAGGIE, and it was his ardent hope and earnest belief that he would meet her in heaven. Thus ended the career of NEWTON CHAMPION. He was a young man of more than ordinary talent, an engineer in the navy, beloved and trusted by his brother officers. During the trial many of them exerted themselves to their utmost to secure his acquittal, but his offense was so gross and palpable, without the least shadow of justification or excuse, that, in accordance with the evidence, the jury, with a full regard for their oaths, could not have rendered a verdict different from that which they gave, and which branded him as a murderer, and would have consigned him to the gallows, but for the report of the Commission of Lunacy, which reported him to have been of unsound mind, and consequently, in the eye of the law, not responsible for the dark deed which he committed.

At the time of the sad occurrence, NEWTON, who was evidently not more than thirty years of age, resided with his mother in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Ogden streets. The prison authorities, immediately upon the death of CHAMPION, turned the body over to his relatives for burial.

An Unfortunate Paragraph.

A few days ago the death of "Captain" JOHN D. ROBERTSON, of the frigate *Pensacola*, was announced by telegraph from San Francisco, with the additional information volunteered that he commanded the *Pensacola* in the engagement in Mobile Bay. The dispatch provoked a series of corrections at this end of the line, as an attempt to verify the statements led to the discovery that the *Pensacola* was not engaged in Mobile Bay, and that there is no such officer as "Capt. JOHN D. ROBERTSON" in the *Navy Register*. The few remaining allegations in the paragraph seem to be equally unfortunate, as will be seen from the following extract from the San Francisco *Morning Call*:

On Monday, the *Alta* published the following paragraph:

> DEATH OF JOHN D. ROBERTSON.—JOHN D. ROBERTSON, late acting-master of the United States frigate *Pensacola* during the rebellion, died at his residence, No. 814 Jessie-street, yesterday forenoon, of neuralgia of the head.

In relation to the above we have received the following letter:

> EDITORS MORNING CALL.—Nobody has buried me yet, although the *Alta* has had me dead since Sunday. *Post-mortem*, yours,
> JOHN D. ROBERTSON.

An Attempt to Commit Suicide by a Woman of Seventy.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 5.

An old German woman of seventy years, named BERTHA DARING, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide in the Ohio River, opposite the Little Miami depot, at 11 o'clock today. Some of the men connected with the depot saw her approach the river, deliberately divest herself of a portion of her clothing, and then take what she evidently intended to be the leap of death. The men, however, ran to her rescue, and succeeded in hauling her ashore just in time to save her life. After being with great difficulty resuscitated, she was taken to the residence of her son, on Sixth-street, near the market-house, and placed under the care of a physician. It seems that during a recent trip from Louisville, on one of the mail line steamers, she was robbed of all her little store of money, and that the loss had so preyed on her mind that she resolved to end her troubles by death.

The Burned Steamer Tennessee—Her Present Condition.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 6.

The latest advices from this ill-fated steam-ship are that the fires are all out, the steamer having been burned down to the water's edge. Nothing was saved from the wreck with the exception of such baggage as the passengers had with them at the time in their state-rooms, and some few articles of cabin furniture that Capt. CHICHESTER managed to secure. Mr. W. P. CLYDE arrived here on Monday morning and immediately went down to the wreck in the revenue cutter *Seward*. The steam-ship *Empire* was sent from New-York to the scene of the disaster, and is probably there now, and a contract has been entered into with Messrs. B. W. & W. L. BERRY, by which they are to assist in getting off the hull. Capt. CHICHESTER arrived here from below, on Monday, and is to go down to-day on a tug with the Messrs. BERRY. An engine and wrecking apparatus will be taken down, and the wreck will be at once pumped out, when an effort will be made, by means of the *Empire* and the tug, to pull her off. When this is accomplished, she will be towed into this port, and, if worth it, will be repaired. If not, the machinery will, at all events, be worth saving. But as the hull is of iron, and very nearly new, hopes are entertained that she will be strong enough to build up again.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

Murder of a Milford, Conn., Merchant—Escape of the Murderer.

From the Waterbury American, July 7.

Early on Wednesday morning the house of Mr. NATHAN FENN, a well-to-do country merchant in Milford, was entered by burglars through a back window. Mrs. FENN was roused by a noise in her room and woke her husband, who immediately jumped up and started for the burglar, who ran out of the room. Mr. FENN followed him immediately out of the bedroom door, through a small hall into the dining-room, where it is supposed he clinched the burglar, who drew a pistol and shot him. Mr. FENN staggered back to his room, exclaiming "I am shot," and died in fifteen minutes. Just before her husband entered the bedroom door, on his return, and after the pistol shot, Mrs. FENN saw the man who was in the house rush out toward the fence, to the east, and in a second afterward he was followed by an accomplice, from the north side of the house, who was evidently on the lookout. The report of the pistol awoke the oldest son of Mr. FENN, a young man of seventeen years, who was sleeping upstairs; a doctor was sent for and the neighbors roused. The bells of the town were rung and parties went out in every direction, hunting for the murderer, without success. Mr. FENN was well known, and the news of his death in the morning created a profound sensation. The town of Milford offers $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. The house of Mr. WOOD, only a short distance from Mr. FENN's, was also entered, and a gold watch and $75 stolen therefrom. The money was in a memorandum book on a bureau in the room where Mr. and Mrs. WOOD and child were sleeping when the thief entered and carried it off. It is supposed by some that the burglars reached the Naugatuck Junction in time to take the "owl train" down, and escaped that way, but it is hardly probable. The deceased was one of the most prominent men of the town, and had held many offices of trust in the gift of his fellow citizens, was a leading member of the Plymouth Church, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely and sad death. The wound was in his left side, and as the ball passed into his body it grazed the lower bone of the fore-arm. Mr. FENN was about 50 years of age.

The De La Salle Institute—Closing Exercises of Catholic Schools.

Steinway Hall was crowded to its full capacity by an audience yesterday evening that listened to the closing exercises of the Catholic parochial schools attached to the De La Salle Institute in Second-street. The schools are St. Patrick's, in Mulberry-street, St. Mary's, in Grand-street, St. Bridget's, in Avenue B, corner of Eighth-street, St. Joseph's, in Leroy-street, and St. Nicholas, (German,) in Second-street, from which altogether about 300 pupils (boys) were present. The following Catholic priests of this City attended the exercises: Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Vicar-General; Rev. Father Clowry, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Rev. Father Tower, Rev. Father M. Clancy; and, besides, Rev. Brother Patrick and Rev. Brother James, of Manhattan College, and Rev. Brother Victorian, of Manhattan Academy. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Brother STEPHEN, director of the De La Salle Institute, and by Rev. Brother BOTULPH, inspector of the schools, while the orchestra was under the direction of Rev. Brother LUKE, professor of music at the De La Salle Institute. The exercises consisted of music and recitations, and the boys of the several schools acquitted themselves creditably. The programme was as follows:

Part 1. Overture performed by the orchestra of the De La Salle Catholic Association; Alleluia, chorus sung by the choirs of the five schools, assisted by the base and tenor singers of the choirs of St. James and St. Nicholas Churches; "The Curse of Regulus," delivered by J. CROSS; "Duty of Literary Men to Their Country," delivered by P. AHEARN; "The American Flag" chorus, by Prof. A. CULL, sung by St. Mary's School choir; "May Breezes," sung by D. O'CONNELL, J. CLANRY, W. RYAN and J. MCGARRY; "Ireland," delivered by J. GARRATY; "Das Lustige Trauerspiel," (German, meaning the funny drama,) delivered by G. ROESCH; "Columbia, on Thy Fertile Plains," chorus sung by St. Bridget's School choir; "Music of the Meadow," sung by J. COFFEY, ED. DONOGHOE and J. BOYLE; "The Death of O'Connell," delivered by R. H. LEE; "American History," delivered by J. TANEY; "Der Erste May," (German, meaning the 1st of May,) chorus sung by St. Nicholas' School choir; music by the orchestra. Part 2, "Hail to Thee, Liberty," chorus sung by the school choirs of the five schools, assisted by base and tenor singers of the St. James and St. Nicholas Church choirs; the "Moor's Revenge," delivered by J. SMITH; Speech of Lord CHATHAM on the American War, delivered by J. HEROLD; "When Shall we Three Meet Again?" sung by R. KEEFE, F. HUGHES and D. O'SULLIVAN; "Gently Fall the Dews of Eve," chorus sung by St. Joseph's School choir; "Sectarian Legislation," delivered by CALHOUN; "Four Years Old," delivered by TH. BERGEN; of about that age; "Der Schanepicer und Director," (German, meaning the actor and manager,) delivered by C. LEIBMANN and G. STAHL; "O'er the bright and sparkling waters," sung by J. CROSS and J. PHEALAN; "Der Heimathestern," (German, meaning the Star of Home,) solo, sung by W. FUCHS, accompanied on the piano by F. SHNUGG; "The Teacher the Hope of America," delivered by J. MILLMORE; "Our Country," delivered by J. DUFFEY; "Music on the Waves," chorus sung by St. Patrick's School choir; "Education," delivered by W. LEESE; music by the orchestra; "Magnificat," chorus sung by all the school chorus, and the base and tenor singers of the St. James and St. Nicholas Church choirs; finale by the orchestra.

Stolen Diamonds Recovered.

On the arrival of the steamer *Main*, from Havre, on the 8th of April last, Detective JAMES LEE, of Surveyor CORNELL's staff, was on the lookout for one WILLIAMS and his wife, who, it was alleged, were professional smugglers. WILLIAMS was easily discovered among the passengers, and on his being searched, diamonds valued at $16,000 were found on his person, which the officers seized and brought to the seizure-room at the Custom-house. WILLIAMS was not held at the time, but on the 2d of May he was arrested on a warrant from the United States Marshal and taken to Newark, N. J., where he was tried before Judge NIXON, and being convicted was sent to the Trenton State Prison for two years. The diamonds were condemned as the property of the United States, they having been smuggled. At the time of the trial WILLIAMS acknowledged that the diamonds were stolen, but that fact was not taken notice of, for the reason that the valuables would have to be restored to their owner, and that would have deprived certain parties who arrested him of their moiety. The owner of the diamonds, a crinoline-dealer doing business at No. 5 Rue Chateau de Ave, Paris, arrived in this City a few days ago, and claimed the smuggled brilliants as his property, and said that they were stolen from his wife in Paris. He placed his claim in the hands of Lawyer DAYTON, of Trenton, N. J., who petitioned that the decree of the Court be set aside, which request was granted by the consent of United States District-Attorney KESSBY of New-Jersey. On Tuesday last the case came up before Judge NIXON and a jury, and it was decided that the condemned diamonds belonged to Mr. HART, and that they could not be considered smuggled goods. Thereupon Detective NETTLESHIP, one of Col. WHITLEY's men, who arrested WILLIAMS, presented an order to Mr. HART, the owner, for the payment of $500 for arresting WILLIAMS. The arrest required but little effort, as WILLIAMS was a daily visitor at the Custom-house endeavoring to recover the condemned goods. WILLIAMS' companion, whom he claims as his wife, says that Col. WHEATLEY's men took from her a coral brooch worth £60, besides several other articles of jewelry, which have not yet been returned to her. As they are not in the custody of the Custom-house authorities, it is supposed that they are still in the possession of Col. WHEATLEY's men. At the latest accounts, WILLIAMS was still in prison. It is alleged that the diamonds were stolen by WILLIAMS' wife, who was in the employ of Mr. HART in Paris.

Boy Killed at a Target-Shooting Match at Newark, Yesterday.

Yesterday, a company of German target-shooters, from Bloomfield, visited Newark, marched through the principal streets of the city with a band of music, and afterward repaired to BAIER's Brewery grounds, where target-shooting took place. About 4 o'clock P. M., after the principal shooting was over, two men were practicing for a bottle of wine, when a little son of FRANK MARINE, of Bloomfield, entered an out-house in the rear of the target. No sooner had he entered than a ball passed through the side of the building, striking the lad in the temple and coming out at the back of his head. He died almost instantly. Yesterday was the boy's birthday and he was celebrating in consequence.

ITALY.

Diplomatic Relations with Portugal Suspended—The Directory of Foreign Affairs—The Government Toward the Council at Rome—The Press Still Denouncing and Caricaturing the Council—A Statue of Savonarola—The Latest News from Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 17, 1870.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis VISCONTI-VENOSTA, announced in Parliament, a few days ago, that diplomatic relations had been suspended between the Italian Government and that of the Kingdom of Portugal, on account of the hasty action of Marshal SALDANHA. The Italian Minister is recalled, and, until satisfactory explanations are made, the doors of the public offices are shut to the agent of Portugal here. Monarchical government does not gain any credit by these willful acts of the governor of a barrack, by which a Ministry is overturned, and the King's prerogative violated, without regard to constitutional rules.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PAPAL COUNCIL.

There is a very general impression that the King has in the Marquis VISCONTI-VENOSTA a highly respectable agent to direct the Department of Foreign Affairs. His replies in Parliament to inquiries upon important questions have been frank and dignified, and the policy declared has been as clear and positive as actual relations will permit. The position taken on the question of the Papal Council is satisfactory to most of those who hold reasonable views, as far removed from anything like threatened violence on the one hand, as a spirit of abject submission to new mandates of the ecclesiastical authority on the other. It came out in the discourse of the Minister that he belongs to the party of those in favor of the separation of the Ecclesiastical from the civil power, and the appointment of the Bishops by the clergy and people. There are many who go further, and wish that the phrase which makes the Roman Catholic religion the religion of the State, may be dropped from the Constitution. The number of *liberi pensatori* in Italy is large, and daily increasing, and philosophic influences are gaining a wider control than was deemed possible by those who have held that only the symbolism of Rome has the power to captivate this imaginative people.

THE PRESS AND THE COUNCIL.

I have more than once referred to the emphatic and almost violent tone of denunciation of the Papal Council and the Court of Rome, habitually indulged by organs of public opinion, enjoying the most credit in the Kingdom of Italy. I think it safe to say that American, English, or German journalism does not go greater lengths. As for the Council publications, in those of the London *Punch* class, their caricatures of the Pope and ecclesiastics are broader than those of any other country. Looking at them, it seems difficult to believe that they are printed and sold among a Catholic population. A collection of the most extravagant of these would cause you less amazement than surprise. I do not know what our good Catholic friends in America would say to see those brought up at the feet of the Holy Father, and under the most intimate influences of the Apostolic See, representing the Pope, surrounded with the sacred symbols of his office, as a cat, a mouse, a toad, and a hog; the animal bearing on its head the crown of the three kingdoms. When a clerical friend here is asked what he thinks of all this, and how it has been brought about, he simply replies that the most influential journals of Italy are now in the hands of Protestants, Free-thinkers, and Jews. But the fact should, at least, cause the priests to seriously reflect.

A NEW STATUE OF SAVONAROLA.

The sculptor PAZZI, of Florence, has made a statue of SAVONAROLA, which it is proposed to set up in this city, which was the theater of action of the heroic friar. The place selected is the outer court, or cloister, of the Convent of St. Mark, one of the ancient residences of the Dominican order, in which SAVONAROLA passed many years. The artist has represented the monk in the act of speaking to the people, at the moment when he raises the crucifix on high and proclaims Christ the head and governor of the Florentine Republic. The story of his preaching against the corruptions of Rome, and his martyrdom, is one of the most interesting passages in this local history, so rich in every variety of incidents. They will show you a little cross cut in the pavement of the great square, near the fountain, at the corner of the Palazzo Vecchio, over the spot on which SAVONAROLA was burnt. The figure which the sculptor has made is still in the plaster, but a society has been formed, of which the Prince of STROZZI is the head, to raise the few thousand dollars necessary to put it into marble and place it on its pedestal. A dozen years ago I think it would have been impossible to obtain permission to raise funds for such an object; but now every similar enterprise may be carried on without asking leave of authority.

THE INFALLIBILITY SCHEME.

The latest news that comes from Rome with the color of probability is, that in view of opposition to the scheme of infallibility in the Council itself and diplomatic pressure outside, it is proposed by the managers to change the formula in such a way as to conciliate the suffrages of the minority. Thus we are told it is to be phrased:

> "The Pope is infallible when he pronounces upon matters of Faith and Morals, with the consent and approbation of the Church represented in Councils."

This, in fact, would only be putting into authoritative form what ecclesiastics declare has always been the prevailing opinion in the Church. It is now pretty positively asserted by clerical organs that the question will not be put to vote until after the Summer vacation of the Council, which must before long begin. But before this arrives you will have received notice of whatever action may be taken. The Roman correspondent of *La Nazione* asserts that the speech of the Bishop of Nice, delivered in the Council a week back, was one of the boldest and most emphatic yet heard on the side of the opposition. According to the account, the Bishop accused the Pope of having despoiled the Prelates of all authority; usurping, little by little, all their rights under the "lying" pretense of promoting the interest and glory of the Church; forgetting that he himself is, and cannot be other than a Bishop. It is added that Cardinal CAPALTI, who was presiding, rose and demanded with energy that Bishop SOLA should retract his words; but the Bishop would not yield.

THE BREACH WIDENING BETWEEN THE EPISCOPACY PARTIES.

In the mingled mass of truth and fiction which comes to us from Rome, there is enough to prove that passions are more and more aroused and that the breach is widening between the two divisions of the Episcopacy. The bark of St. Peter finds itself on a tempestuous sea, no longer moving forward with bellying sail; but the pilots will not change its course. It is threatened with foundering by the storm which the infallibility scheme has raised, and from this it may be saved; but it may split upon the rock of the Syllabus, upon which it is driving, in spite of the solemn warnings of the crowd of spectators which line the shore. ANGELICO.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending June 21, 1870: *New-York*—Adey Kohn, Mr. Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans, F. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. Gideon I. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, Charles G. Thompson, G. T. Partridge, Jr., D. L. Bennett, L. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bunker, T. Johnson, W. W. Dickenson, Charles J. Bridgman, Rev. Sylvanus Reed, Edmond Gerson, (impresario,) F. T. Blakeman, F. M. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Vail, Jr., Frank M. Smith and wife, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Henry Turnbull, J. D. Bird, George N. Bliss, Abraham Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, A. Miller, Jr., and wife, O. C. Morse, E. G. Bowkan, Mr. and Mrs. John Bloodgood, John Bloodgood, Jr. *Brooklyn*—Albert L. Hanscom, Mrs. W. H. Cary, Miss A. B. Cary, Miss Julia Butler, Henry Sheldon. *Boston*—Mrs. Helen L. Walker, Miss Leslie W. Walker, Miss Anna G. Walker, D. Harwood and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Coburn, Teresa M. Fay, Thos. O. Pray and wife, Henry S. Pray, Alexander Strong, Mrs. H. C. Hayward, Miss Helen Robinson, Miss Kate Robinson, F. M. Heeler, J. H. Rameon, Charles Blake, Mrs. Blake, Willie O. Blake, Josiah L. Hale, George Townsend, Edward L. Custer and wife, Blanche Ladd, Geo. M. Dennis, Nathan Carruth, S. B. Goodsell, Frank H. Smith, Alfred Hewins, Henry D. Williams, Theodore Chase, Mrs. J. F. Guild, Miss and Master Guild. *Salem*—Mrs. George H. Chase, Master Arthur H. Chase, Mr. F. S. Worcester. *Worcester*—Calvin Foster. *Pittsfield*—J. V. Barker. *Andover*—Mr. and Mrs. John Smith. *Newark, N. J.*—Wm. P. Smalley and wife. *New-Haven*—Annie A. Brace. *Chicago*—Henry S. Noyes and family. *St. Louis*—James and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Charles Speck. *Dayton, Ohio*—J. P. Davies, H. Schwarz. *St. Paul, Minn.*—Anna E. Ramsey, Marion Ramsey. *New-Orleans*—T. S. Serrill. *Washington*—M. Vidal and wife. *Dresden, Saxe*—D. L. Evans.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"Moderate Drinking" and Drunkenness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the course of a recent tour, I came across a sermon or address on "The Relations of the Temperance Reform to the Future of Democracy in the United States," by JOSEPH COOK. It is apparently considered an important and valuable production, having been preached or delivered at the "Suffolk Union Anniversary" in Boston, and published by the "Massachusetts Temperance Society." There are many things in it which might be discussed with amusement and profit, but knowing how your columns are now crowded with College Commencements, races and what not, I only dare present you with one specimen brick of the edifice, or it may be more appropriate to say, one dish from this cook's kitchen. Mr. COOK is inveighing against the use of wine in society, and thus lets himself out:

> "The dietetic and narcotic influences of alcoholic liquors, indeed! the distinction of which Mr. FISKE makes so much. Suppose the narcotic effect were wholly taken out of social drinking, how long would the custom stand on the basis of the dietetic effects alone?"

That is to say, all men and women who use any beverage containing alcohol in social festivities, do so for the purpose of becoming intoxicated. This is the meaning of his question if it has any meaning at all; that it can have no other signification the reader may easily see for himself, by referring to Mr. FISKE's argument in "Alcohol and Tobacco." And what a picture of society is here presented. The sensation articles of the late *Round Table* were nothing to it, for they only introduced drunkenness as an occasional concommitant of social gayety. When I ask my friend Perfect Brick, the artist, to drop in and dine, and try my last importation of hock, the inevitable consequence, (according to Mr. COOK,) is that I am carried insensible to bed by a disconsolate family, and Brick conveyed home in a carriage with a policeman to take care of him. At every ball or party where a few baskets of champagne or bowls of punch are consumed, the young men and maidens assembled get "troonk ash bigs," like the guests of the immortal Breitmann, and pass five or six hours in a state of combined narcotic and "German." What shall we say of or to the man who would insinuate upon us such a carricature for a serious reality? Shall we, after the amiable manner of GREELEY, call him a liar? Shall we more charitably set him down as an idiot? By no means. He only affords one more illustration of the often-observed fact that, despite all our democracy, we have among us different social classes who live in almost utter ignorance of one another's familiar life. (I recollect the *Tribune* once in trying to evolve out of its immoral consciousness the habitual existence of our swells, stated, among other details, that they "eat ice-cream every day"—just about the thing they do not do, and would not be paid to do.) Taking this fact in connection with another, namely, that formulas often repeated have a tendency to become received as axiomatic by both utterers and hearers, we may understand how Mr. COOK, in perfect good faith and in full possession of such faculties as God was originally pleased to give him, brought forward his astounding charge in the shape of a triumphant question.

And about him let sufficient have been said, as PLATO hath it; but the present seems a fit occasion to examine calmly and critically the ever-recurring assertion of the so-called Temperance men that "moderate drinking (by which they mean any use, however rare, of any beverage containing alcohol) leads to drunkenness." Invariably leads, they generally manage to insinuate, even when the word is not expressed. Their most reasonable and decent, and therefore not their most common way of putting the proposition, is that "no moderate drinker is safe from the danger of becoming a drunkard." Now, what amount of truth is there practically in this assertion? About as much as in saying that going in a railroad leads to being killed. Of course, the first step toward being killed by a railroad accident is to be on the train. When Hans Breitmann first came to America, he had a wonderful escape from a shipwreck in which all the other passengers lost their lives. The manner of his escape was—being left behind when the ship sailed. So, to be killed by a railroad, you must first be on the railroad. Similarly, (putting aside some exceptional cases of hereditary drunkenness,) you must first be a moderate drinker in order to be a drunkard. *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus* is as true of drunkenness as of other vices. But, although a great many more people are killed by railroad accidents than ought to be, still we know that hundreds of thousands do travel by rail without sustaining bodily injury. And we know that thousands and tens of thousands of "moderate drinkers" live to a respectable age without becoming drunkards. Indeed, it seems at first surprising to any man of fair experience and reasoning power, that this aquarian proposition should have attained such a circulation in the face of so many contradicting instances. The probable cause is twofold. In the first place, the average mind is more struck with coincidences than non-coincidences. Thus, whenever several persons are talking of another, who is absent, and he unexpectedly appears, some one is sure to quote the proverb, "Talk of the Devil and he's sure to come," but the innumerable times when we are talking of an absent person and he does not come, are unnoticed. So the case of a "moderate drinker" becoming a drunkard, is sure to excite greater attention, even among non-aquarians, than the cases of ninety and nine who do not become drunkards. Secondly, it may well be doubted if the present generation of aquarians have any practical knowledge of "moderate" or any other kind of drinking. Having been educated, or having educated themselves, to believe that the use of any beverage containing alcohol is the one great sin, they can only be acquainted with it in the most distant and outside way, as you or I might be supposed to be acquainted with, let us say, the grossest forms of licentiousness. They live in an aquarian atmosphere, and deceive not only themselves but the stranger that is within their gates as to the habits of the outer world. (I remember your London correspondent giving an example of this, in the case of NEWMAN HALL, after his return from America.) Thus they are prepared to believe anything about "moderate drinkers," because they know little or nothing. To return to our illustration. No one who travels on a railroad is "safe" from accident to the same extent as the person who does not. No doubt many (I confess to being one myself) always feel some sense of danger when they enter an American railroad-car, and a certain amount of thankfulness for escape from danger when they emerge from it. But this sense is never strong enough in ordinary cases to prevent the man who is called from home by business or pleasure from purchasing his ticket. There are, however, persons peculiarly situated, say a man who has lost a dear friend by a railroad accident, or been in imminent peril himself, who may naturally and reasonably eschew the railroad forever more. Yet we should think them little less than insane if they wished to abolish railroads. Similarly, for a person like J. B. GOUGH, aquarianism is the most reasonable and natural cause; he is so constituted as to have no alternative between total drunkenness and total abstinence. But it is absurd and ridiculous for him, or others like him, to measure all the world by their standard.

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Saturday, July 2, 1870.

Our Treeless Streets—Improvement of West-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read you article in this morning's paper, entitled "Our Treeless Streets," with great pleasure. It is my good fortune to live in a quiet neighborhood, where a few large elms make a pleasant shade all Summer long. The contrast with hot and dusty West-street, where my place of business is situated, is very great indeed. I write this little communication to ask whether it is absolutely necessary that even West-street should always be hot and dusty? It is now pretty well settled, I believe, that West-street is to be widened at least fifty feet. In the prosecution of this great improvement, could not some provision be made for the planting of shade-trees throughout the whole length of the street? A broad tree-planted levee would vastly add to the beauty of the City from the water. The danger of interfering with traffic, which at first might seem to be an objection, would, in reality, be very slight, and could be readily obviated. At least so it appears to

Yours,

C. O. D.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6, 1870.

An American Physician at Florence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me indorse the recommendation of your intelligent correspondent at Florence, that an able American physician should take up his abode in that metropolis. He would make a great deal of money and do a great deal of good. Some few years since an American friend of mine residing there was attacked with a nervous malady, which neither the English nor Italian doctors seemed to comprehend. At last the most celebrated of the latter in such cases put leeches behind his ears, and effectually cured, indeed, the nervous exasperation by producing delirium, which lasted for a week and which the doctor mistook for positive derangement. In consequence he had him placed in the mad-house of Florence, the filthiest and most hideous hole upon earth—a disgrace to the civilization of the age—and there detained him for months, although, after a few days, he was as sane as he had ever been in his life. With the greatest difficulty was he eventually released, the doctor being the head of the establishment by Government appointment, and exercising uncontrolled and despotic authority over its inmates. The barbarous treatment experienced by the patient in that horrible hell, from brutal attendants, is beyond the power of words to describe. Conceive a gentleman of education and refinement, in full possession of his intellect, shut up with the filthiest paupers and howling mad-men, with the nastiest sheets, not changed once a month; food that could scarcely be swallowed; and debarred, except at rare intervals, from the visits of his friends, some of whom were treated with insult when they made application to see him. The wonder is that he was not driven into raving madness or death. Had there been a competent American physician in Florence, his case could not have occurred. X. Y. Z.

A Greater Curiosity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the telegraphic items transmitted, on Monday, from Washington, to the Associated Press, under the heading of "A Great Curiosity," was one stating the visit to the Capital of Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania. It was added, as accounting for that curiosity, that he was elected fifty years ago to the House of Representatives, and served successive terms, and that he was "the only living Congressman of half a century ago." How loosely statements of this kind are made may be shown by the fact that at Utica, N. Y., is now living, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, who was elected to Congress from the Berkshire District, in Massachusetts, in 1807, at the age of thirty-one, and sat for three successive terms. It is consequently sixty-three years since he was first elected to Congress. There may, perchance, be one surviving Congressman of equal age, but I think not. He has for many years been the oldest living graduate of Yale College, and is undoubtedly the last surviving representative of the Administration of Mr. MADISON, of which he was a member. His first vote was given in 1800, for Mr. JEFFERSON, and his last in 1864, for Mr. LINCOLN. B.

Foreign Travelers and the Custom-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks of "F. T. L.," in his communication of today, relative to the difficulties which passengers from foreign countries have to encounter at the hands of the Custom-house officers on their arrival here, are somewhat exaggerated and unjust.

Having seen other references also to the same subject, recently, which were very much in the same spirit, I took pains to go to the barge office today and get one of the blanks required to be filled up by passengers, and I do not find it so arbitrary or objectionable as "F. T. L.," and the writer in the London *Standard* whom he quotes, would have their readers to believe. The precautions by the Government are none too stringent in the matter, when it is considered that for several years a number of travelers have been engaged systematically in smuggling valuable articles, easy of concealment, such as watches, jewelry, fine cutlery, laces, &c. It has been a profitable occupation to many, no doubt, and the large increase in travel between England and this country of late years is attributable in part to this, for the smuggler usually accompanies his goods.

The regulations of which "F. T. L." complains are not intended to annoy honest travelers, and their requirements are such as but few sensible people will object to. The high tariff which the country is suffering under is the cause, but not the justification, of the large smuggling business which is constantly going on. I would rejoice to see a perfect freedom of trade throughout the world, but as that is not the present condition of affairs, especially with us, our duties should be levied upon all goods brought into the country for sale, as it is ruinous for the honest importers to compete with those who avoid their payment.

The "Notice to Passengers," issued by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, aims to give the needful information to passengers arriving, and is printed in English, German, French, and Spanish on the same sheet. In conversation with the officer at the barge office, whose business it is to examine the baggage of passengers, he told me that it was not the object of Government to interfere with actual baggage, even when brought over in liberal quantities, but it was intended to charge duties on all wearing apparel or other articles brought here to sell.

VINDEX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

The Legal Evidence of Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue you ask editorially if there should not "be some effective legislation in regard to the methods of establishing the fact of insanity." Undoubtedly there should be, and the only wonder is that so obvious and crying a necessity should have been so long overlooked. It seems to me that the remedy is a very simple one. The best and only admissible authority on such a point is the unbiased conclusion of a commission of three or five medical men, to be appointed each year by the only legally constituted medical authority of each county of the State, namely, the "County Medical Society;" such Commission to hold office for one year only and to be remunerated by a moderate salary, and the reception of other fee or bribe to be suitably punished; the decision of the majority of the Commission to prevail; either party, however, (prosecution or defense,) to have the right of appeal to the decision of the County Society in full session, at a meeting next after that at which the full evidence shall have been laid before the Society; they also to have the right to send for the party accused of insanity to appear before them.

These county societies are the only legally organized medical tribunals and authorities that we have, (save the American Medical and various State societies,) and are already organized throughout all the counties of this State. Such a Commission it would be difficult to bribe, as they would be under the eye of, and in the power of the County Society, should they be guilty of any tergiversation or dishonesty.

M. D.

No. 72 MADISON-AVENUE, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

The Income Tax and the Republican Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have voted the Republican ticket, and hope the party will keep faith with the people, or I can do so no more. The Income Tax law was enacted by the party as a war measure, with the express understanding that it should cease in two years after the close of the war,—hence has expired by its own limitation months since. Yet, when I collect my coupons, five per cent. is still retained from their amount. In this arbitrary way Government took near forty dollars from my income last year more than it was entitled to, and when I asked the Collector of my district if there was no way by which I could have this amount refunded to me, he replied "No! Government takes all it can get, but never refunds." Now, has it come to this, that the Government of this great Republic must rob its subjects in order to meet its liabilities? Does the party in power think that by reducing the debt with money illegally obtained from the people it can retain its power? By re-enacting this law, even in a modified form, the party break faith with the people, and destroy all confidence in its integrity. The country demands the entire repeal of this odious law, and no party can hope to retain its power that acts contrary to the wishes of the people. REPUBLICAN.

CURRENT NOTES.

A new screw-pile light-house is to be built on the York Spit Shoal, in the Chesapeake Bay off the mouth of York River.

Oglethorp College, of Atlanta, Ga., has bought the Lyons House for the purposes of the institution. The grounds are 300 feet square and were purchased for $20,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is regarded by some as a great man, but it is reported that his present weight is but seventy-six pounds. Certainly his greatness is not in the flesh.

It is interesting to Summer tourists to learn that a trout has recently been caught in Lake Winnepiseogee, measuring thirty-four inches from tip to tip, and weighing twenty-nine and a half pounds.

The heat of June seems not to have prevented the inward glowing of youth in Wilmington, N. C., where thirty-six marriages took place during the month, ten of colored couples and twenty-six of white.

The peach-growers of Delaware are anticipating a light crop, and in this faith they refuse to contract to deliver that delicious fruit on the railroad at $1 a basket. They say the supply will not be more than one-half as large as usual.

The New-Orleans *Times* suggests, apropos of the repeal of the income tax so urgently demanded by certain Northern papers, that a few taxes should first be removed from those who are not in the enjoyment of incomes.

A hog got "beastly drunk," in Covington, Ky., last Sunday, by eating brandy peaches, and after staggering about the streets and disgracing himself for some hours, he fell under the wheels of a street-car and was killed.

Gen. R. E. LEE is sojourning with the family of SAMUEL H. TAGART in Baltimore, in the hope of recuperating from the somewhat exhausting labors of his present sedentary pursuits. He is under the medical treatment of Dr. THOS. BUCKLER.

The District of Columbia was left free from the presence of regular troops for the first time since the early part of 1861, by the departure of DUPONT's light battery, D of the Fifth Artillery, on Saturday last, for Newport, Rhode Island, where it is to go into barracks.

It is said that Gen. R. E. LEE has refused, on behalf of Mrs. LEE, to accept the annuity of $3,000 which the trustees of Washington College proposed to settle on her. The Board, however, has delicately intimated that it intended to have its own way in the matter and endow the esteemed lady, anyhow.

Trains have just begun to run over the new bridge at Hoosick Tunnel, and passengers from Boston can now reach Saratoga in a single day. Four stages have been put on the line over the mountain, and a new hotel, called the Tunnel House, was opened on the Fourth. Some progress may be hoped for at Hoosick yet.

One of the biggest reptile stories yet is that of an alligator near Midway, S. C., which a planter has used in harness to do his plowing. The animal weighs 350 pounds and is said to be perfectly docile and thoroughly "broken in" to his work. This allegation is somewhat astounding, to say the least.

A California paper says that a box of Royal Ann cherries has been shipped to New-York overland, the majority of which measure three and a half inches in circumference. We have not heard of the arrival of the Royal Anns, but do not venture to doubt the immensity of anything grown in California.

They have discovered a new lake in Canada, in the vicinity of Caledonia Springs, and christened it Lake Arthur. It is not the one from which King ARTHUR's famous sword, Escalibar, was thrust forth by a fair nymph, but receives its name from the wandering Prince of later times. It is about a mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and abounds with fish.

There is a girl by the name of HATTIE BROWN in the County Infirmary of Shelby County, Ohio, so it is said, who has a living reptile in her stomach, which makes itself perfectly at home in its snug quarters, sometimes venturing so far as the throat and protruding its head, to the great discomfort of the poor child.

More people are killed by lightning than is commonly supposed. According to some recently published statistics more than 10,000 people have been smitten by the electric fluid within the past thirty years, of whom 2,252 were killed outright. The fiery bolts, however, seem to make a distinction on account of sex, for of the 880 killed within the last ten years, only 243 were females.

JOHN LANGDON LIBBEY, the erudite Librarian of Harvard College, proposes to publish a volume of biographical sketches of the first 250 graduates of that institution. He has been engaged for several years in the labor of rescuing these worthies from oblivion, and ought to be rewarded by the appreciation of the later Alumni. His list begins with Sir GEO. DOWNING, the first graduate, and ends with COTTON MATHER, of witchcraft memory.

While a Mr. and Mrs. W. P. CHILDS, of Waltham, Mass., were riding in their carriage last Monday evening during a thunder-shower, the lightning attempted to take liberties with the lady's face, and at the same moment, to conceal its designs, overturned the carriage. No serious injury was done, but certain metallic ornaments on Mrs. CHILDS' hat were found to have been melted. These probably saved her from rather too warm a kiss.

DANIEL and ROSALINE JACOBS, of Connecticut, set out from the "land of steady habits" with the idea that they were specially commissioned to preach the Gospel to those who had not received an equal amount of spiritual light with themselves. Strangely enough, they sought the City of Brotherly Love as an appropriate place for their gratuitous ministrations, and took forcible possession of a church in Sixth-street on Tuesday evening, and insisted upon "occupying the pulpit." A disturbance, of course, ensued, and the two self-constituted apostles were taken in charge by the Police.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Important Letter from Commissioner Wells to Mr. A. T. Stewart—The Foreign Trade of the United States.

The following important letter, written to Mr. A. T. STEWART, of this City, by the late Special Commissioner of Revenue, before his retirement from office, has been obtained by the *Evening Post* for publication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER
OF THE REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1870.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d, making inquiry as to the truth of a statement "that the total gold value of the exports of the United States for the first nine months of the current fiscal year was in excess of the total gold value of the imports for the same period;" and in response I would say that the statement in question is not correct, although it is true that the national balance of trade on the merchandise account is much more favorable than it was during the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1868-9.

The approximate figures of the export and import trade of the country for the first ten months of the present fiscal year, *i. e.*, to May 1, 1870—the movement of specie and bullion being omitted—are as follows:

Imports of merchandise, gold values	$358,476,551
Exports and re-exports, gold values	330,806,914
Excess of imports	$27,669,637
BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.	
Foreign merchandise in bond, June 30, 1869.	$62,457,436
Foreign merchandise in bond, April 30, 1870.	55,748,694
Reduction	$6,708,742
ADVERSE BALANCE, TEN MONTHS, 1869-'70.	
Excess of direct imports	$27,669,637
Reduction of goods in bond	6,708,742
Adverse balance, merchandise account, 1869-'70	$34,378,379
MOVEMENT OF SPECIE AND BULLION.	
Exports (domestic)	$32,776,731
Re-exports (foreign)	12,433,026
Total	$45,209,757
Imports	23,275,974
Loss of specie or bullion	$21,933,783

If we suppose the excess of specie and bullion exports to have been devoted exclusively to the liquidation of balances incurred on the merchandise account, the remaining balance on this account to be settled for in some other manner—for the first ten months of the fiscal year 1869-70—would be $12,444,596.

For the remaining two months of the fiscal year 1869-70 the accounts are, of course, as yet incomplete; but enough is known to make it certain that the adverse balance, as above exhibited, will be materially increased on both the merchandise and specie and bullion accounts.

The annual indebtedness on account of the interest on Federal and other securities held abroad, and for freight carried in foreign bottoms (which last expenditure the President of the United States regards as equivalent to "so much money cast into the sea"*) is further known to have considerably increased during the past year. Thus, while during the nine months ending March 31, 1870, the increase in foreign tonnage entering the ports of the United States was 408,916 tons in excess of the entrances for the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase in American tonnage entered during the same periods amounted to only 8,146 tons.

Taking these facts into consideration, the balance of the indebtedness of the United States to foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be approximately as follows:

Adverse balance, merchandise account	$45,000,000
Obligations for interest (paid) estimated	86,000,000
Excess of freights carried in foreign bottoms	26,000,000
Expenditures of Americans in foreign countries	25,000,000
Total	$182,000,000

Toward the settlement of this indebtedness there has been a net export of specie and bullion for the first ten months of the fiscal year 1869-70, as already shown, to the extent of $21,933,783.

Leaving you to draw your own inferences as to the manner in which the balance of this adverse indebtedness has been or is to be provided for, I remain, yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS.

To Mr. A. T. STEWART.

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*See Message on decline of American commerce.

HOME AGAIN.

From a Foreign Shore—Arrival of the United States Store-Ship Supply—The Cruise to the Mediterranean—Whereabouts of the European Squadron—Incidents of the Voyage.

The United States store-ship *Supply*, four guns, Commander CHESTER HATFIELD, arrived at this port, yesterday afternoon, thirty-four days from Gibraltar, where she left anchored in the Roads the frigate *Franklin*, Admiral RADFORD, flag-ship of the American Squadron in European waters, and the United States steam-corvette *Juniata*.

The officers of the *Supply* report the squadron in excellent health, and from them our reporter has obtained particulars of her cruise to the Orient and back.

The *Supply* was built at the Boston Navy-yard about fourteen years ago, and consequently is looked upon by old naval officers with almost the same degree of affection in which the old wooden frigates were formerly. She has been a store-ship to various squadrons, on almost every sea in which our naval vessels have been stationed, since her career commenced. Her armament consists of four Parrott guns of eight-inch caliber; and during her cruise among the various ports in the Mediterranean, naval officers of France, Italy and Austria have visited and complimented her officers on the admirable condition in which they found her, and the excellent arrangements of her battery for defensive purposes.

DEPARTURE FROM BOSTON.

On the 5th of November, 1869, she was placed in commission, and on the 21st of December following, after having received stores for the squadron, she weighed anchor and passed Fort Warren, en route for the waters of the Mediterranean.

During the first portion of the voyage, and while in the Atlantic, she encountered a series of head winds, which toward the last grew into a heavy squall, that lasted three or four days and finally died out, after which she pursued her trip with pleasant weather until her arrival at Spezzia, Italy, on the 10th of February, 1870, having been at sea fifty-one days.

Spezzia, which has a capacious harbor, had been designated by Admiral RADFORD as the general rendezvous and store-house of the squadron; but by reason of one of those peculiar whims which have attacked the commandents of various Italian naval stations, the idea was abandoned on account of that Government at the last moment having decided to make it a military depot, but they magnanimously placed at the disposal of the Admiral any other point along the coast, which favor he graciously declined.

Villa Franca, a few miles below on the Mediterranean, was very generously, on the part of the French Government, assigned to the squadron as centreing point, and on the 9th day of April, the *Supply* arrived at Villa Franca, where she discharged the greater portion of her stores, and after having remained one month in this delightful French port, where the officers were the recipients of numerous favors from the authorities, she weighed anchor on the 9th of April and turned her prow up the blue Mediterranean for Malaga, Spain, which port she made on the 20th following, where she found the frigate *Franklin* anchored, the corvette *Juniata* having sailed a few days previously for Gibraltar, on account of trouble arising with the Quarantine authorities, who forbade her prolonging her stay, from a dread of malaria, which it was falsely reported she was infected with. There has been but little or no sickness in the squadron since its arrival in Europe, as the small number of invalids brought back on the *Supply* amply attest.

IN MALAGA ROADS.

Besides the *Franklin* and *Supply*, was an immense British iron-clad, the *Enterprise*—of which trait the commander was evidently lacking—as on the 24th day of May, (the Queen's birthday,) the *Franklin* run out her guns, manned the yards and fired a "right royal" salute, which set the Spaniards in the town wild with fear, and opened John Bull's eyes. Under the impression, doubtless, that Admiral RADFORD was celebrating some important event in our country's history, the English commander sent his "gig" to the *Franklin* to inquire if "he could have the honor of assisting in firing a salute," to which the gallant Admiral readily gave his assent, as he was celebrating the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen VICTORIA. The mortification of the Englishman must have been intense, as the story afterward extended to Gibraltar, and was the source of considerable gossip on all sides.

After receiving the sick of the squadron and several prisoners, the *Supply* bade adieu to Malaga and sailed for Gibraltar, where she found the *Juniata*, and was also rejoined by the *Franklin* several days afterward.

At Gibraltar the officers of the squadron were entertained at a ball given by Gov. AYREY, at the Government House, in honor of their arrival. The Governor, accompanied by Lady AYREY and numbers of the English nobility, together with the officers of the garrison, were present, and extended every courtesy to the Americans; the grand hall was profusely decorated with British and American flags, and toasts pledging enduring friendship between the two nations were drunk amid considerable enthusiasm.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Leaving Gibraltar on the 2d of June, the *Supply* turned her prow homeward, and when passing out from the Rock was saluted by the American squadron and the British practice-ship *Bristol*. She experienced pleasant weather during her trip, and arrived at this port with all on board well.

She brings the following prisoners and sick seamen from the squadron:

Sick—J. McCarty, J. Gorman, G. McGee, R. Randall, J. Darcy, P. Johnson, James Blake, A. Deil, W. McMullen, J. Muldron, W. Kreuse, J. Bohlin, T. Nelson, E. Coffin, A. Gomez, W. Smith, J. Bream, J. Welsh, S. Winkler, G. White, P. Brown, B. Morton, H. T. Kennedy, H. S. Bradford, P. Keyse, S. Fredericks, J. Bachelor, J. Smith, G. Reid and W. T. Bradbury.

Prisoners—Wm. Trinte, M. Patton, G. W. Purr, L. Collins, C. Dougherty, J. Ryan, W. McCartney, W. Trainor, G. Malcolm, W. C. McCahill, J. Davis and F. Bukman.

Second Assistant Engineers J. W. Hollihan, F. W. Ashton, Wm. L. Bailie, C. B. Habighorst and two destitute seamen were also brought over as passengers.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPPLY.

The annexed is a full list of her officers: Commander, Chester Hatfield; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. M. Thomas; Navigator, D. Rohen; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. B. Bingham; Passed Assistant Pay-master, D. B. Wyght; Ensigns, T. N. Lee, Jno. A. Rogers and T. M. Elting; Mates, J. B. Russell, M. H. Cleaves, Charles R. Maple; Captain's Clerk, J. E. Parkman; Pay-master's Clerk, A. Eastman.

The Army and Navy of the Gulf.

The second annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf takes place in Boston, Aug. 5, 1870, Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT presiding. Gen. N. P. BANKS will deliver the annual oration. Officers throughout the country who served in the Department are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Col. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, No. 170 Broadway, New-York. Nearly all of the most prominent officers of the army and navy have accepted invitations to be present. Among those expected are Lieut.-Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Admiral D. G. Farragut, Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, Major-Gen. Wm. H. Emory, Major-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Major-Gen. H. E. Paine, Gen. T. W. Sherman, Major-Gen. C. Grover, Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Major-Gen. C. Augur, Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Major-Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, and a host of other veterans. The reunion of this Society at Long Branch last year was a great success, and it is expected that the meeting this year will be a still greater one. Great preparations have been made at Boston for giving the heroes a warm reception.

The Visiting Firemen.

The New-Orleans firemen, whose arrival has been anticipated by many of the members of the Fire Department of this City, arrived here yesterday afternoon, by the Cortlandt-street Ferry, and were received by Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 11, and by Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, of this City, and escorted to Thirteenth-street, where their apparatus was housed. The party consists of the Mechanics' No. 6 and Hope Company, numbering about ninety men. The firemen came over the ferry at 8 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon returned for their engine with which the procession was complete. The uniform is red and blue embroidered shirts, black pants, belts and glazed caps. The band of the Ninth Regiment furnished the music, and the visitors received quite an ovation as they marched through the streets. After leaving their apparatus, the procession returned to the Astor House where the men partook of a dinner, and in the evening went to see the "Twelve Temptations." They will remain here for a week and return by the route they came, via Cincinnati and the river. They express themselves much pleased with the reception which has been given them.

The engine is of the hand pattern, beautifully mounted with silver, on which several fine trophies were displayed, consisting of silver trumpets, water-coolers and cups.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

An Order Made by the Supreme Court—The Further Hearing Postponed to September—A Referee Appointed.

In the case of The Erie Railway Company *vs.* The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday moved the following order, which speaks for itself:

On reading and filing the summons and complaint, duly verified by the President of the plaintiff, the order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued, the affidavits of B. W. Blanchard, S. D. Caldwell, H. C. Fisk, H. N. Otis, W. R. Barr, H. F. Clark, J. H. Devereux, A. P. Lanning, W. A. Beach, R. N. Brown, S. T. Fairchild, C. M. Gray, Addison Hills, Smith W. B. Shattuck, James Tillinghast, Solomon Druillard and H. Lee, and after hearing T. G. Shearman, for plaintiff, and J. R. Doolittle, S. T. Fairchild, A. P. Lanning, and W. A. Beach, Esq., for the defendants, and the defendants having asked an adjournment of this motion, to enable them to prepare affidavits and evidence in opposition to the motion, it is ordered: 1st. That until the further order of this Court, the defendant, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, its officers, agents and servants, refrain from using any influence or solicitation with a view, or which may tend to cause persons to purchase any passenger ticket, which designates the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, or any part thereof, as the road to be travelled in preference to the Erie Railway, and from giving any advantage or accommodation to passengers by the former road, which it omits to give to passengers by the latter, and from doing anything which will in any way influence any passenger travel on the lines of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company rather than on the line of the Erie Railway Company. 2. That in like manner the said defendant, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, its officers, agents and servants, refrain from refusing to allow the same and like privileges and facilities, and from withholding the same and like co-operation in respect to the way-bills, bills of lading, transhipment, reception and forwarding of any and all property and merchandise which may come upon any portion of the road owned, controlled or operated by the said defendant, when said property is intended or marked to go by way of the Erie Railway, which would be, or is intended or allowed, had such property been marked or destined to go by way of the New-York Central or Hudson River Railroad, or any part thereof. 3. That said defendant, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, its officers, agents, and servants, refrain from allowing any reduction, drawback allowance, rebate or other advantages, including free passes to consignors or consignees by way of the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, or any part thereof, which it does not allow to consignors or consignees by the line of the Erie Railway, and from in any other way giving to the former class of consignors or consignees any advantage over the latter. 4. That the hearing of the motion for the remainder of the injunction asked by the plaintiff be adjourned to a Special Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., on condition that the defendants consent to the appointment of a referee, as hereinafter mentioned, and that the defendants may at that time and place move for a dissolution of the injunction herein granted without further notice. 5. That Willard Bartlett, Esq., be and is hereby appointed referee to take testimony on behalf of the parties herein, to be used on the hearing of the motion, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers containing evidence material to the said motion, and that he report the evidence taken by him to this Court eight days before the time appointed, as aforesaid, for the hearing of the motion, and testimony may be taken before the Court stenographer of the Eighth Judicial District in like manner, and report it at the same time. 6. That the plaintiff be at liberty to read, on the hearing of the said motion, any affidavits of which copies have been served upon the attorneys for the defendants at least fourteen days before the actual hearing; that the defendants serve upon the plaintiffs' attorneys copies of all papers to be read upon the hearing at least five days previous thereto; and the plaintiffs may read, upon the hearing, additional affidavits in reply to new matter contained in the defendants' papers.

For plaintiffs, DUDLEY FIELD and THOS. G. SHEARMAN; for defendants, Senator DOOLITTLE, Mr. BEACH, Mr. LANNING and Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following new buildings have been proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 7, 1870:

BROWN-STONE AND IRON FRONTS.

One hotel, east side of Sixth-avenue, 50 feet north of Twenty-first-street, 27 by 44, four stories front brown-stone; J. G. TORRILHOW, owner.

One store and lodge rooms, south-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 25 by 70, four stories, front iron; JAMES WOODS, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south-east corner of Eighty-ninth-street and First-avenue, 19.6 by 40, four stories; THOS. PATTEN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Boulevard, 75 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, 25 by 30, three stories; Mrs. CARLIN, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-fifth-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 65, four stories; JOHN WHITTEL, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 340 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 55 feet, four stories; JACOB LORENS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 87 Laurens-street, 24 by 54, five stories; T. BOULDONES, owner.

Two tenement houses, north side of Sixtieth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 62, four stories; THOMAS BURROWS, owner.

One shop, south side of Twenty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Second-avenue, 50 by 92, three stories; JOHN BATEMAN, owner.

One shop, south side of Oak-street, 20 ft. 5 inches east of Pearl-street, 24 by 28, one story; DANIEL CASEY, owner.

One stable, south side of Twenty-first-street, 82 ft. 2 inches west of Broadway, 42 by 92, two stories; ALBERT R. MATHES, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 60 ft. east of Third-avenue, 16 by 16, one story; C. DUNCACK, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, 29 by 52, basement and two stories; RUFUS INGALL, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	14	Second-class dwellings	2
		Tenement houses	2
Brown-stone front	1	Hotel	1
Iron front	1	Store	1
Brick fronts	11	Stores and tenements	3
Frame building	1	Shops	2
First-class dwelling	1	Stables	2

Sale of the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

It is announced that the real estate and other property of the corporation known as the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in Brooklyn, near East New-York, is to be sold at auction on the 3d of August next, at No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn, under the direction of a referee, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, the sale to be made in liquidation. The real estate within the limits of the cemetery, which consists of about 187 acres, together with the buildings and fences erected by the corporation, will be sold in one parcel, with the reservation of all burial lots, together with the rights and privileges belonging to them that may have been sold by the corporation or receiver prior to the day of sale. The sale will not affect the title of lot-owners, and purchasers will not be allowed to use the ground for other than burial purposes. The remaining property of the corporation, not included within the limits of the cemetery, which consists of about twenty acres of land, will be sold for building lots.

Eleventh Annual Commencement of St. Francis Academy, Baltic-Street, Brooklyn.

The eleventh annual Commencement of St. Francis Academy, Baltic-street, Brooklyn, took place on Wednesday evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The audience was large and brilliant, and the programme of exercises varied and attractive. The musical and oratorical selections were stirring and inspiring, each student performing his part with ability and success. The intelligence and proficiency displayed by the students were highly gratifying to parents and visitors. There was a large number of clergy present from Brooklyn and New-York, and Very Rev. Father TURNER presided at the distribution of gold and silver medals and other premiums to the successful candidates for literary and scientific honors. The frequent plaudits of the audience manifested their pleasure and satisfaction at the creditable appearance of the students, who numbered nearly 400. The success of St. Francis Academy is proved by the constantly increasing number of its alumni. At the close of the entertainment Mr. PATRICK MULRENAN, a graduate of the Catholic University, Ireland, and first editor of the *Ulster Examiner*, addressed the students and audience in an able and eloquent speech, in which he defended a Christian education as compared with purely secular instruction. He proved the soundness of his views by historical reference, and his eulogium on WASHINGTON as an advocate of religion and morality called forth the loudest applause of his brilliant audience. Mr. MULRENAN passed through his University course with the highest honors, and his eloquence is not forgotten in the debating society of his Alma Mater.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Suicides and Deaths by Accident—Robbing a Returned Californian—Larcenies of Various Grades—An Actor Missing—Minor Misdeeds and Mishaps.

Mrs. SARAH NEWMAN, aged fifty-five, a native of Germany, who cut her throat on Wednesday, at No. 371 East Houston-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The motive for the suicide is unknown.

CHRISTIAN BUSHMAN, aged nine years, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of scalds accidentally sustained at No. 40 First-avenue.

JOHN YOUNG, alias Trainor, aged 35, and a native of Ireland, who had been committed to the Tombs by Alderman COMAN, was found dead in his cell today.

JOHN CAMPBELL, who fell in the street on Wednesday, died at the Centre-street Hospital, of delirium tremens, which set in soon after his admission.

The remains of an unknown man were recovered, yesterday, from the North River, near Bank-street, and were subsequently removed to the Morgue.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of DANIEL PORTUSS, who was run down in the East River on the 22d ult. by a Grand-street ferry-boat, while in a small sail-boat, and was drowned. The evidence showed that the night was dark, that the boat had no lights and was not seen by the pilot until too late to avoid a collision. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LEVI HARRIS, a Californian, just arrived in the City, and now residing at No. 103 Hester-street, was met, on Wednesday, in West-street, by JAMES HAND, who pretended to be a carman and took charge of a trunk containing twenty-five pounds of gold dust, valued at $4,000. The trunk not being delivered at its destination, Mr. HARRIS applied to the Police for help. He was then taken on a tour of inspection among the emigrant runners, wharf carmen and baggage smashers, when he fully identified HAND as the man who had stolen the trunk. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, and was fully committed for trial in default of bail. HARRIS was also sent to the House of Detention as a witness. The missing gold was not recovered, though the Police have hopes of yet securing it for the victimized and penniless owner.

For some weeks past Mrs. HENRIETTA TILBER, doing business at No. 292 Broadway, has missed quantities of goods, until the total amount reached over $800, when she applied for assistance to Capt. THOMAS J. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct. The Captain proceeded to make an investigation, and soon arrived at the conclusion that LEONTIRED LIPPMANN, one of the clerks, had been too free with his employer's property. He accordingly arrested LIPPMANN, and ascertained that he had sold the stolen goods to one ROBERT SERVICE, at No. 173 Eighth-avenue, where he found $300 worth of property, and arrested SERVICE. When the prisoners were arraigned, a complaint of petty larceny was made against LIPPMANN in one of the items, and both he and the alleged receiver were remanded for examination. LIPPMANN also confessed to the embezzlement of a considerable sum of money from his employer. He is well connected, and had no inducement to commit the thefts and embezzlements except through fast and reckless living.

JOHN PIERSON and EMANUEL DUVAL were arrested by Officer BOLSTER, of the Fifth Ward, yesterday, and found in the possession of nineteen coats, twenty-two pairs of pants, and sixteen vests, all valued at $298, which they had stolen from the store of BENJAMIN LEVI, at No. 537 Canal-street, which they entered through a rear window. On being brought before Alderman COMAN, the prisoners were held for trial.

JAMES EGAN, alias "Mouse," the young man who killed ROBERT MONTGOMERY, alias "Bredley," by a pistol shot, on the 4th inst., was, yesterday, admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FRANCIS DEBLE, a German, aged forty-five, died yesterday, at No. 22 Thomas-street, under peculiar circumstances. He went on a spree on the Fourth, and either fell or was pushed into the river, near Duane-street, and being rescued, he became ill, and lingered until yesterday. A post-mortem examination will be made.

Mr. JAMES W. LINGARD, formerly manager of the New Bowery Theater, and an actor well known in this City, is missing, and as he had experienced some pecuniary and domestic troubles, his friends believe he has committed suicide by leaping off a dock or ferry-boat. Search is now being made for him.

EDWARD LINN, of No. 353 East Fifty-third-street, had his right leg broken yesterday by a barrel of lime falling on him while he was unloading a cart in Forty-third-street, near Second-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM DAVIS, of No. 134 West Thirty-second-street, had his shoulder dislocated, yesterday, by jumping from a Hudson River Railroad car, at Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, while the train was in motion. He was taken home.

JOHN BAIN, of No. 349 East Twenty-third-street, while at work, yesterday, painting the ceiling of the chapel in Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue, fell to the floor and had his right foot fractured and his face badly bruised. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Activity in the Criminal Courts.

A large number of cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT.

MARY DONOVAN pleaded guilty to the larceny of some clothes from ELLEN LAWRENCE, No. 45 Macdougal-street, on the 20th June. She was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

JOSEPH B. FERNANDEZ pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretences. The prisoner went to Mr. BENJAMIN F. METCALF, No. 107 Wall-street, on the 18th of April, and represented himself as a shipper of beef from Texas, and on these representations endeavored to obtain some money. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

CHARLES PERCIVAL, charged with larceny from the person, was discharged on condition that he would leave the City within one week.

ANNIE WOODS, ANNIE MURRAY and SUSAN GRANT, three colored girls, charged with stealing $150 from JOHN PASCAL, a Frenchman, at a house of ill-repute in Wooster-street, were tried, and acquitted.

JOHN J. CASSIDY pleaded guilty to the larceny of a gold ring, a watch, chain and breast-pin, from MAGDALENA HOHLEIN, No. 258 Rivington-street. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

EDWARD KEARNAN pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

JOHN HALLESY was acquitted on a charge of having robbed HUGH F. DOLAN, after which the Court adjourned till this morning.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, a colored physician named PALMER was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for having stolen a watch from DANIEL TAXTOR, of No. 26 Charles-street. SAMUEL HENWORTH was sent up for three months for having taken a chest of carpenter's tools without permission, and JOHN CLARK was sentenced for a similar period for having stolen a quantity of fire-crackers.

The Brewery Stamp Case.

The examination in the case of W. E. and W. L. BROCKAWAY, proprietors of a brewery in Eleventh-street, jointly charged with having used canceled revenue stamps on their beer barrels, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. Additional testimony was given for the defense by EDWARD MCARDLE and ANTHONY BAYARD. The discharge of W. L. BROCKAWAY was subsequently granted, after which his father was remanded until today, at which time a decision will be rendered.

Annual Exhibition of St. Peter's Academy.

There was an annual exhibition and distribution of premiums at the Academy of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, yesterday afternoon. This Academy is under the excellent though unostentatious management of the Sisters of the Church, and their labors in the education of the young ladies under their tuition have been marked by great success. There are eighty young ladies in the school, and their average proficiency in all the branches of a good sound education will compare favorably with that of more pretentious institutions of a similar kind. In music especially, some of the young ladies of St. Peter's School have attained an excellence that is really remarkable. The exhibition commenced at 2½ and occupied nearly two hours, after which there was a liberal distribution of prizes to the most proficient scholars.

The programme alternated with music and speaking, and the young ladies who participated in the exercises acquitted themselves very creditably. Among those young ladies who performed on the piano were the Misses D. Blake, Nealis, Ennis, M. J. Blake, F. McGuckin, Glennon, Brennan, Organ, Barry, Staff, Slevin, Redmond, McGoldrick and Culler.

Ada Myers Sent Back to the House of the Good Shepherd.

In the matter of the habeas corpus of ADA F. MYERS, seeking to be released from the House of the Good Shepherd, the particulars of which appeared in the TIMES of Thursday, Judge BRADY, yesterday, rendered his decision, holding the commitment to be good, and remanded ADA to the reformatory institution above named. The Judge said he had some doubts about the validity of the commitment at first, but upon consultation with Judge INGRAHAM, he learned that the Supreme Court of this district, at General Term, had held such commitments to be good. As to ADA having been born a Jewess, his attention was not called to the fact on the argument, and if it had been, it was something he could not consider. He could not go behind the commitment.

ANTI-GAMBLING FRAUDS.

Second Day's Examination of Mr. Hyde at Jefferson Market Police Court—Mr. Libbie Makes Another Charge of Fraud Against West and Galway.

The examination of the witnesses in the case of A. G. **Hyde** against **West** and **Galway**, the officers of the pseudo "Society for the Prevention of Gambling," was resumed yesterday before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court. **John A. O'Brien** conducted the case for Mr. **Spencer**.

Ex-Judge **Waring**, defendants' counsel, resumed the cross-examination of **Albert G. Hyde**, of No. 54 Walker-street. Prior to resuming business Judge **Waring** gave vent to his feelings against a contemporary, and was very eager to assure its representative that he (the Judge) was not "asleep" during Wednesday's proceedings, as reported.

Mr. **Hyde** being then placed on the stand said: I narrated yesterday the substance of all the conversations which took place with the defendants; they furnished me with a description of the party alleged by them to have been gambling; I left it with Mr. **West** or Mr. **Galway**; I did not request either of the defendants to come to my office to identify my partner, but Mr. **Galway** came; I introduced my partner to him, after I had an interview with **Galway**; I don't know what **Galway** said on that occasion; prior to that introduction, some one in the Society's office gave the following description of the accused gamester: He was five feet some inches high, had sandy English side-whiskers, was dressed well. To the question, "When **Galway** was introduced to your partner, did not **Galway** say that he was not the man?" witness answered No, I don't recollect what he did say; a few days after the 9th February that introduction took place, or after I found I was swindled; I called at the office of the Association a week or so after that introduction, and asked **West** to refund the money; he said he would as soon as the Committee met; I told him I thought it was an outrageous thing to slander a man as they had done my partner, and the least they could do would be to give back the money; he said it was no fault of his, and he personally could not do so; the Committee met the last Saturday in every month; I asked him who composed it; he refused to divulge their names, as he did not wish them to be known, and they considered all the Society's information confidential; he vouched for its respectability and the names of its members were inscribed on the role of membership which he showed me; when I accused him of having swindled me, he replied that there was no use talking that way, for nobody could frighten them; he also said that it was hard of me to make such an accusation, and melted to tears; however, said he, it will be all right when the Committee meets; I next saw **West** at the time he appointed for the meeting; he said they had not reached my case; I called again a day or two afterward and saw **West**; it then appeared that Mr. **Wells**, having charge of that part of the Committee's business, was out of town, but if I would come down again he would make it all right.

Here witness produced the following letters, the first of which had induced him to pay the first visit to the Society's office:

April 4, 1870.

A. G. Hyde:

By calling at their office any day between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., the result of the decision of our Committee in reference to differences between you and this Association will be communicated according to my promise to you. Respectfully,

R. R. WEST,
President and Treasurer.

When I received the annexed letter I showed it to Mr. **King**.

Feb. 17, 1870.

R. R. West:

Sir: I have been sifting the King matter for the past two days. Circumstances over which I have no control prevent me from finding the real person. It being somewhat difficult, but I hope to accomplish it in a few days. In conversing with the detective he did not think it prudent for him to go to No. 54 Walker street; neither is it, in my opinion, safe for him to do so, as it may, as you know, endanger his life; but he is willing to converse with Mr. **King** at any place where it will be safe for him to do so. If Mr. **King** would have some day at the office, I will have the detective there. Respectfully,

A. GALWAY.

The witness then continued: I had another interview after the time appointed for the Committee to meet, with **West** and **Galway**; I asked them for my money, amounting to $50; they said it was not in their power to pay out any money; I asked when the next meeting of the Committee would take place; they said in a few days; **West** said that he was very sorry that he couldn't get the Committee to report on it, and he would pay the money out of his own pocket; I said if that was the case I would take $25; he said he hadn't it then, and asked me to call again. This letter tells the whole story:

New-York, May 17, 1870.

Mr. A. G. Hyde:

Sir: I have been unable to see Mr. **Wells** until yesterday, he having been at his home in the country by reason of sickness. He totally refuses to make the appropriation for the amount agreed upon by me. I will pay the amount out of my own pocket on the 1st or 2d of June, or as soon as the Trustees are together to audit bills, &c. Yours, &c.,

R. R. WEST, President.

I don't mean to be understood as offering to settle my claim against this company, although had he given it to me I might not have troubled them; **West** told me long before this that they had made a mistake in accusing my partner, but not before he had got the money; then it was that I claimed my money back; Mr. **King** showed me a letter which this Society addressed to him acknowledging their mistake. Defendants' counsel here attempted to have it introduced as evidence in order that he might prove that **Hyde**, on seeing it and the Society's acknowledging themselves to be mistaken with regard to **King's** identity, had offered to settle the affair with them on receiving $25. Mr. **O'Brien**, for the plaintiff, objected, but Justice **Cox** admitted it, subject to Mr. **King's** explanation.

The cross-examination was here adjourned until today at 2½ P. M.

Another complaint of false pretenses was entered against the prisoners by **Jas. L. Libbie**, of Libbie Hotel. A short time ago he received a circular from the association, and one of its members came, asking him to call at Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street. Mr. **Libbie** did so, and was informed, on the payment of $25 to **West**, who gave a receipt for it, that **David Barrett**, his night clerk, gambled frequently at No. 681 Broadway, where he was known to have lost, on one occasion, $100. It afterward turned out that the story was a malicious fabrication for the purpose of obtaining money. **Barrett** proved this to the satisfaction of his employer, who kept his clerk and now prosecutes the defrauders. They are held in $2,000 to answer. An attempt is being made to get them out on bail.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Attempt to Get a Witness Out of the Way—Justice Blocks the Game.

A case of alleged conspiracy came up before Justice **Cox** at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. It appears that a Mr. **Brown**, of this City, doing business at Nos. 146 and 148 Duane-street, twenty years ago married a Boston lady. Their wedded life was not happy, and the lady finally sued for a divorce, and succeeded in getting an alimony of $20,000. She went back to Boston, her native place, and became acquainted there with a person named **McLaughlin**, to whom she gave the agency of her property. Having the control of it he sold it and gave her only two notes, one for $3,000, another for $1,000, as the proceeds of the sale. When these notes became due they were presented for payment, when she was coolly informed by him that they were valueless, as he had "signed over" all he was worth and was penniless. She then commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court for the recovery of her money. The suit is now pending.

A short time ago, **McLaughlin** made the acquaintance of a young Mr. **Brown**, who has been employed as clerk on the steam-ship *Guerriere*, the lady's eldest son, and offered him $500 for possession of these notes. **Brown** refused, but during a dissipated career, some time previous, unfortunately fell in with a person named **Leslie**, who encouraged him to steal his mother's plate and everything else he could lay his hands on. **Leslie** then went to the mother and informed her of her son's crime and asked her to make a complaint against him and have him punished. When the complaint was brought before Justice **Cox** he refused to issue a warrant on it, feeling assured that there was something wrong in the premises. In his opinion it was a conspiracy between **McLaughlin** and **Leslie** to get a dangerous witness out of the way by depriving young **Brown**, who is an important witness, of his liberty until after the trial in the Supreme Court.

Obscene Publications Seized—Arrest of Two Men Engaged in the Nefarious Traffic.

For some time past Superintendent **Jourdan** has been receiving letters from all parts in the country complaining of obscene publications and articles of like character which were being poured out from this City. Determined to do all in his power to stop the manufacture and sale of these corrupting things, Superintendent **Jourdan** gave the matter in charge to Capt. **Kelso**, who detailed Detective **Dunn** to attend to it.

The circulars which preceded the obscene books gave **Evans** & Co. as the firm which would supply them, but it was found that **Edward M. Grandin**, No. 41 Liberty-street, was the firm, and that he had a manufactory or depot at room No. 27, No. 77 Nassau-street, where a person named **William Davison** was in some way associated with him. Yesterday afternoon a descent was made by Detectives **Dusenbury**, **Irving** and **Dunn** at an opportune moment, when both **Grandin** and **Davison** were seized, with a large lot of their disreputable stock and letters which proved the nature of their business and their association in infamy. They were taken before Superintendent **Jourdan**, at the Central Police Office, and were afterward locked up to await arraignment at the Tombs Police Court this morning. The stock is retained by the Superintendent, and will be destroyed.

The Department of Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks met at their rooms yesterday. Mr. **George Klotz** appeared before them and explained that he had been notified by Superintendent **McKenna** to remove some bricks which he had deposited on the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, and not to encumber the place in the future. He claimed that he held a lease of the pier, entitling him to the exclusive use of it. He said the order was a violation of the terms of his lease. He was informed that his complaint would receive due consideration. A communication was received from the Farmers' Protective Union, asking for permission to erect dumping boards at the foot of West Forty-seventh street, and to erect piers at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, for dumping manure. The matter was referred, after which the meeting adjourned.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Sheridan Found Guilty of Murder—His Execution to Take Place on the 19th of August—An Astonished Jury.

In the case of **Thomas Sheridan**, who for the last two days has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge **Barnard** and a jury, on an indictment found against him for the killing of his wife, **Margaret Sheridan**, by shooting her with a pistol on the 16th of February last, the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. **Edwin James**, commenced to address the jury immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday morning. He commenced by alluding to the importance of the trial. In its results it was important, he said, to this whole community, but it was, if possible, more important still to the prisoner at the bar. After referring to the several statutes of this State, which define the crimes of murder in the first and second degrees, and the various degrees of manslaughter, he proceeded to recite the facts of this case as detailed by the evidence published in the **Times** of Thursday. In the course of his argument he alluded to the case of **Cole**, who was twice tried in Albany, sometime ago, for the murder of Mr. **Hiscox**. On the first trial the jury did not agree, and on the second Mr. **Cole** was acquitted. There was the case of a prominent man tried in Washington some years ago for shooting down at midday in a public street a man whom the one committing the offense regarded as the destroyer of his home and domestic happiness. To come nearer home and to a more recent trial—a trial which was continued through long weary weeks in that very Court-room—counsel said he would, for a moment, call the attention of the Court and jury to some of the leading features of the McFarland case. He did not pretend that **Sheridan's** case was similar to that, nor was it in many respects parallel. No two cases can be found in real life which are alike in every respect. But the rules of law are the same throughout the State, and the eternal principles of justice and equity are the same the wide world over. Mr. **James** concluded with an eloquent appeal, and insisted, earnestly, that in no event could the jury bring his client in guilty of murder; if it was anything the offense was manslaughter in one of the minor degrees.

District-Attorney **Garvin** made the closing address: He said it was not the first time, and probably it would not be the last, when it became his duty to appear in behalf of the people in cases of this kind. It was no idle ceremony the jury were called upon to perform. In all these cases the responsibility rests mainly with the jury, not with the Court, and not with the prosecuting officer. If the jury did not administer justice to the people on one side and to the prisoner on the other, the results would follow them to the grave. It was true they were to take the law from the Court and by if they were to be guided. They were to apply the law to the facts of the case, and of the facts they were the judges. They were the judges of the evidence and of the credibility of the witnesses. He cited the statute as to the several degrees of murder and manslaughter, and went over the testimony at some length. This, he said, was not a case where a husband finds his wife in actual adulterous intercourse with another man. There is no pretence that there was anything wrong going on between the wife and the man **Michael Power** at the time of the shooting. It was no sudden fit of passion. He, the prisoner, had been there four times after his return to the City, and before the shooting took place. In concluding his address, he asked the jury if they were prepared to have the rule, insisted on by opposing counsel, put in force on both sides. Men's virtue was sometimes lost as well as that of women. As God-fearing, law-abiding and law-sustaining citizens of this great City, he asked the jury to do their duty without fear or favor.

JUDGE BARNARD'S CHARGE.

Judge **Barnard** charged the jury as follows: On the 16th of February, 1870, in the City of New-York, **Margaret Sheridan** died by being shot with a pistol loaded with powder and ball. The Coroner's jury on inquiring into the manner of her death, and who performed the deed, found that she was killed by a pistol fired by her husband, the prisoner at the Bar, and now on trial here before you. He, in his excuse, through his counsel today, gentlemen, has admitted the prosecution have proved the killing. He charges that whatever was done there, was done while he was laboring under a state of insanity, and was irresponsible for the consequences of his act. If you believe the statement made by **Jane Webb**, and by the daughter of the prisoner—and there is no testimony on the part of the defendant to disprove that—it is a case of murder, for the law defines murder to be the premeditated killing of a human being, with the design to effect death without the authority of law. Now, first, are the statements made by those two witnesses true? Are they sustained by each other, or has the prisoner brought forward any testimony sufficient to bring this case out of the definition of murder? They testify that a day or two before he called at the house where his wife lived, and had a conversation with her in regard to some domestic difficulties and grievances that they had had. He then said while showing her a pistol, "Your doom is sealed." If you are satisfied that he made that remark at that time, and the remark was addressed to his wife, and that in accordance with that notice that he gave her he carried it out, it is a case of murder. If, on the contrary, instead of saying that "your doom is sealed," he used the observation, "His doom is sealed," referring to the man alleged to have injured him, then you will say whether this defense is made out. It has been customary, gentlemen, for some years past in America, or the United States, for jurors, in capital cases, to look with a forgiving eye, and render a verdict of acquittal, or some one of the degrees less than that charged against the prisoner, where the deceased, either actually or suspiciously, had been engaged in acts of adultery with his wife or daughter, so much so that it has come almost to be looked upon as one of the excuses that the law recognizes, although I do not find in the revised statutes—I do not find in any of the law books that I have ever read—that it justifies a man in killing another if he should detect him in the act of adultery. A jury who has it in their power has, and probably will again, say that under those circumstances a man may be so bereft of his reason temporarily as to render him irresponsible for what he does. If the jury find that so, no person has any right to find fault with their verdict, except the public. It is not a personal matter with the Court or jury. There is no judicial triumph for the Judge and no triumph for a jury to find him guilty or acquit him. You appear here as the representatives of the people, and are supposed to know no one, and to decide according to the evidence brought before you. I said it had been customary for juries to find these verdicts, and in addition to that some cases were referred to and some cases have been read, stating that juries have acquitted distinguished men here and elsewhere, who have been charged, and more recently in this Court-room here, with killing those charged with adultery. While the law, as laid down in some of those cases, may be correct, the law laid down in others is wrong. We all have opinions of our own, and my private opinion will make no particular difference with you. At the same time, if the decisions of juries in questions of this kind are to pass as precedents, the Court, as matter of course, ought to say, as far as it is concerned, that in most of those cases, the parties who have been acquitted should have been convicted and hung; and had the law been laid down as I understand it, I am satisfied that a different result would have been arrived at by some, if not by all those jurors. Insanity in this case, gentlemen, if it existed, if you have any doubt whatever of this man being insane at that time, it is his property, and he is entitled to the benefit of it; and the law will not hold him responsible if he is laboring under such a state of mind as to take away his senses and deprive him, although but for a moment, of his faculty and reason to distinguish between right and wrong. If, when he went there, he did not go there with the intention of killing her, made no preparation to do that, and it was not done in accordance with any previously uttered threats, but he went there merely for the purpose of asking her to leave the life he charged she was then living, and return again to live with him, and while he was there, in consequence of any imaginary grievance he labored under, he temporarily became suddenly insane, so that he did not know what he was doing, the law, undoubtedly, would hold him irresponsible. I have given you the meaning of murder in the first degree. A few years since the Legislature, in consequence of an unwillingness on the part of juries, in many cases, to find a verdict of guilty, through a conscientious scruple or dislike, or a doubt about the evidence, passed a law making murder in the second degree. Murder in the second degree would be the killing of a human being when perpetrated in the commission of a felony. The Court of Appeals recently decided that, where a party has been on trial for murder, although the party was not engaged in the commission of a felony at the moment, and the jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree, that that verdict was a good one; therefore, if you have any reasonable doubt arising from the evidence weether it is murder in the first degree you will give him the benefit of that doubt, and say whether the testimony would warrant you in finding a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. If you have any doubt whether it is murder in the first or second degree, then you will look and see whether it will come under the definition of manslaughter in the third degree, which might apply probably to this branch of the case, if the evidence would not make out murder in either the first or second degree. If you find that this person was killed by the act, procurement or negligence of the prisoner, without any design whatever to effect death, that is, he did not know what he was at,—did not intend to kill her, but it was by accident, it would be manslaughter in the fourth degree. These points, gentlemen, briefly comprise all that it is my duty to say to you; but before leaving this case with you, gentlemen, I desire to say that, while you should look at it with very great care and caution, and see that the rights of the prisoner are protected and guarded with jealous care, and if you have any reasonable and rational doubt arising from the evidence, you will give him the benefit of it; it must be a real doubt arising from the evidence, not a mere imaginary or possible suggestion; it must be stronger than that, and if you have that doubt and you give him the benefit of it, and he should be acquitted in consequence of insanity, you will say so in your verdict. If you should come to the conclusion that he was insane, you will find it in your verdict "acquitted on the ground of insanity," so that the Court can order him to be confined in the State Lunatic Asylum; but if, on the contrary, you are satisfied he has committed this murder, although this may be a case of hardship, it is your duty as citizens to find so. You have nothing to do with the enforcement—that is mine. The plain duty devolves on me simply to take that on me—that is, the imposition of sentence, and fixing the time when it shall go into effect. As I remarked before, gentlemen, nothing is asked at your hands except justice both for the unfortunate person who is dead, the community, and the unfortunate prisoner who is on trial.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 12:20 o'clock, and after an absence of about two and a half hours they returned into Court.

Mr. **Vandervoort**, the Clerk of the Court, called over their names, and asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman answered in the affirmative.

The **Clerk**—The jurors will please arise. Prisoner, stand up. Jurors look upon the prisoner; prisoner look upon the jurors. How do you say, Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

Foreman, (amid profound stillness in the crowded Court-room)—Guilty.

District-Attorney **Garvin** asked to have the jury polled, which the Clerk proceeded to do. When he came to the name of **Joshua Bradshaw**, that gentleman said, "Guilty, but the jury strongly recommend him to mercy."

After some delay, Mr. **James**, counsel for the prisoner, came in, and then the District-Attorney moved for sentence.

Mr. **James** asked for a suspension to enable him to take steps in an appeal to a higher tribunal.

The Court said that all the advantages available to the prisoner could be taken as well after sentence as before. He felt it to be his duty to proceed to sentence the prisoner, which he did in the following language:

THE SENTENCE.

This jury, **Sheridan**, taking a merciful view of your case, find you guilty of murder with a recommendation to mercy. It was eminently proper for them in the rendition of that verdict (and the evidence sustained it) to make such a recommendation. That recommendation probably, in your case, will call upon the Governor for commutation of your sentence, from that which I now pronounce upon you to imprisonment, either for a longer or shorter period. You have no cause to be dissatisfied with this verdict, and you could not have been dissatisfied with the verdict, guilty of murder if it had not been accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. All that I have to do now is to impose upon you the sentence of the law, which is that you be taken hence to the place from which you came, there to be confined until Friday the 19th day of August 1870, when between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

This sentence seemed to take the jurors by surprise entirely, more, if possible, than the verdict surprised the counsel, the reporters, and the audience generally. It appears the jurors had been laboring under a misapprehension. When they first retired they stood six for murder and six for one of the lower degrees of manslaughter. During their long consultation they sent down a note to the Court to ascertain who it was that could show clemency, if any one. The Judge, it is understood, sent back word that that power was with the Governor, but he had already fully instructed them in his charge, that clemency was something with which they, as jurors, had nothing to do. After the sentence, the juror, **Joshua Bradshaw** and others declared that they never would have consented to a verdict of murder, but for the fact that they understood that the foreman of the jury could commute the sentence to imprisonment, or in some other way show mercy to the prisoner. Hence some of them were obviously astounded when **Sheridan** was sentenced to be hanged. They seemed to know that the Court could not pronounce any lighter sentence, but they expressed the feeling that there had been a misapprehension as to the effect of their verdict.

At the conclusion of the sentence a sister of the prisoner, and another woman said to be a relative, and also the little daughter of the doomed man, burst out into loud cries and lamentations, and inasmuch as they refused to be comforted, the confusion in Court was for a time great.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P.M., yesterday, Mr. **Coman** in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the Common Council, under the direction of the Mayor, to compile the *Corporation Manual* for 1870, and to publish 15,000 copies of the same, of which 5,000 copies are to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Aldermen, 5,000 at the disposal of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, 4,000 at the disposal of the Clerk of the Common Council, and 1,000 to be given to the Mayor. The sum of $5,000 was also appropriated for the compilation of the *Manual*.

An improved patent gas-burner and reflector was directed to be placed on each street lamp at a cost not exceeding $15 per lamp.

A number of resolutions for street paving, &c., were concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. **Galvin** in the chair.

The resolution authorizing the issue of Central Park Improvement Fund stock to the amount of $466,666 66, was concurred in; and was also the ordinance placing the free floating baths under the control of the Department of Public Works.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Mortality Report for Last Week.

The following is an abstract of the deaths in this City for the week ending July 2, 1870:

Zymotic Diseases—Small pox 3, measles 17, scarlatina 11, diptheria 9, croup 1, whooping cough 3, typhoid fever 5, cholera 1, cholera infantum 142, other diarrhœal diseases 115, relapsing fever 13, other zymotic diseases 27, accident or negligence 28. Total 773.

Public Institutions.—Castle Garden, 2; City Prison, 2; Reception Hospital, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; St. Francis, 2; Ward's Island, 13; Relapsing Fever, 9; Infants', 11; Foundling, 7; City Lunatic Asylum, 5; Small-pox Hospital, 3; Charity, 11; Colored Home, 3; Nursery and Childs' Hospital, 7; St. Luke's, 5; German Hospital, 3; Work-house, 3; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; Bellevue, 26. Total, 116.

Under 5 years of age, 478; under 10, 495; under 20, 510. Men, 144; women, 119; whites, 761; negroes, 12. Total, 773.

Nativities.—Austria, 2; British America, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 12; France, 5; Germany, 62; Ireland, 124; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Scotland, 3; Sea, 1; Sweden, 1; United States, 555; West Indies, 4.

Accidents, &c.—By fractures, 2; killed by street-cars, 4; falls, 1; from roof, 1; from window, 1; wagon, 2; fire-escape, 1; into area, 1; burns by kerosene, 1; scalds, 2; suffocation, 1; drowned, 6; homicide by blows, 1; cut, stab, 1; suicide by drowning, 1; by hanging, 1; deaths from diseases, 37; sunstroke, 20; effect of heat, 4. Total, 61.

Ages—Under 1 year, 342; 1 year, 83; 2 years, 29; 3 years, 12; 4 years, 12. Total under 5 years, 478. Five years, 17; 10 years, 5; 15 years, 10; 20 years, 29; 25 years, 31; 30 years, 35; 35 years, 35; 40 years, 30; 45 years, 21; 50 years, 13; 55 years, 7; 60 years 16; 65 years, 14; 70 years, 13; 85 years, 3; 90 years, 2. Males, 415; females, 258. Total, 773.

The Treasury Theft Mystery.

Col. **Whitley**, of the secret service, was examined before Commissioner **Osborn**, yesterday, in regard to his knowledge of the alleged criminality of **Charles D. Merriam** in the theft of several thousand dollars worth of Government notes from the Treasury Department at Washington. He deposed that the accused acknowledged in his presence that the $1,500 which was found at the Stuyvesant Bank, and which was alleged to be a part of the stolen notes had been deposited there by him in payment for some promissory notes. The examination was subsequently adjourned until Saturday.

The Glenn's Falls Bond Robbery.

In the case of **Kandle** and **Marshall**, charged with having robbed the Glenn's Falls National Bank of $15,000 in five-twenty bonds, which had been left there by depositors, and of having subsequently forged and uttered the same, one of the counsel for the accused, yesterday, moved for the discharge of the prisoner on a brief, which he proposed to present to Commissioner **Osborn**, today, at which time a decision will probably be given.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 7.

By Judge Benedict.

Rufus H. Beckwith *vs.* James T. Easton et al. This case came before the Court upon exceptions taken by the respondent to the Commissioner's report, and also on a motion on the part of the libelants to amend the interlocutory decree so as to conform to certain evidence taken before the Commissioner, which, it is supposed, shows the libelant to be entitled to a greater sum than the wording of the interlocutory degree will permit. The evidence taken on this point failed to satisfy the Court that the libelants were entitled to recover any more than was allowed by the decree as originally worded. Therefore it is ordered to stand confirmed. The exceptions of the respondents were considered well taken, and granted to the extent of $104.

Garret E. Harvey *vs.* The Lighter *Albion*.—This case came on to be heard upon the pleadings of the respective parties and the testimony taken before a Commissioner under the order of the Court. Having now duly considered the matter, the Court orders it adjourned, and decrees that the libelants receive of the *Albion* $55 as the amount of damages sustained by them.

In the case of The United States *vs.* John Devlin, Thomas T. Levan, Francis W. Tappan, Alfred J. Phillips and T. B. Tilton, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, yesterday, the evidence in support of the charge against them being deemed insufficient. These are the men who figured so prominently in the newspapers, about two years ago, as illicit whisky conspirators. They are generally believed to have swindled the Government to the tune of at least $150,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 7.

By Judge Brady.

Elias Laurens *vs.* Matilda Laurens; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

Louisa Lackey *vs.* Peter Lackey; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Fagan *vs.* Fagan; proof of service wanted.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Mensheimer *vs.* Spratt; Kelly *vs.* Merritt; Kurlewitz *vs.* Magufskie; Weil *vs.* Solms.

Bartlett *vs.* Chase; motion dismissed.

Ohio Hydro Carbon Light Company *vs.* Zeis; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Disbrough *vs.* Herdman; report confirmed, &c.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	
9—In re the Lower Hudson Steam-boat Co.	78—Ford vs. Northrop.
21—Quinn vs. Mears.	79—Tenney vs. Townsend.
61—Nicot vs. Kampf.	97—Sheahan vs. Kelly.
64—Learned vs. Ryder.	101—Albert vs. Swift.
67—Pomeroy vs. Smith.	105—Alderson vs. Sylvester.
76—Boyle vs. Bell.	115—Tucker vs. Tenck.

The call commences at No. 155—Mordecai vs. Saullee.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.

No Court until Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Non-Jury causes.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by G. G. Barnard, Justice Supreme Court.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John Kelly; violation of Election law.	5—The People vs. Thomas Clarke; violation of Election law.
2—The People vs. Andrew Morris; violation of Election law.	6—The People vs. Frederick Radue; violation of Election law.
3—The People vs. Charles Lake; violation of Election law.	7—The People vs. Patrick Hogan; violation of Election law.
4—The People vs. Edward Martine; violation of Election law.	8—The People vs. Samuel Collins; violation of Election law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John Reilly; rape.	14—The People vs. James Martini; forgery.
2—The People vs. John Reilly; robbery.	15—The People vs. Albert Ehlers; embezzlement.
3—The People vs. Charles Major and Patrick McManus; robbery.	16—The People vs. Ernest C. Stahl; embezzlement.
4—The People vs. Patrick McManus; rape.	17—The People vs. Frederic Beck; false pretenses.
5—The People vs. Patrick Fogarty and John Duffy; robbery.	18—The People vs. Frederick A. Goodall; false pretenses.
6—The People vs. James Johnson; robbery.	19—The People vs. Ann Williams and Catharine Smith; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. James Reamer; burglary.	20—The People vs. Rachel Weisenberg; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Charles Robert; burglary.	21—The People vs. Simon Bernard; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Francis Redmond and Geo. Whitney; burglary.	22—The People vs. Louisa Miller; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Eliza Ellis; receiving stolen goods.	23—The People vs. Louis Marshall; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Thomas Fitzgerald; felonious assault and battery.	24—The People vs. Edward Berrigan; larceny from the person.
12—The People vs. Thomas Brennan; felonious assault and battery.	25—The People vs. Charles Monell; disorderly house.
13—The People vs. James Butler, (two cases;) felonious assault and battery.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 7.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C., s3	115	20	Bank of N. York	128¾
4,000	do	115⅛	5	Bank of Republic	120
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	sm.110⅞	5	Continental Bank	95
			20	Bank of St. of N.Y.	110
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	108⅞	130	Del. & Hud. C.	125
145,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111	100	Mariposa M. Pf.	15⅞
200,000	do	b3.111⅛	100	do b. c.	16
60,000	do	s3.111	100	West. U. Tel. b. c.	33¾
15,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c.	65	100	Canton Co.	68⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	100	Quick. M. Co.	7
5,000	do	64	50	Adams Ex. Co.	68
26,000	do	63⅞	20	do	68¼
15,000	do	64⅛	100	Atlantic M. S.b. c.	30
35,000	do	64⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	46
10,000	do s4	64⅛	500	N. Y. C. & H. R. C.	99
40,000	do	64⅛	200	do b. c.	98⅞
15,000	do s60	64	100	do	99⅛
1,000	Georgia 7s	92⅛	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Certificates	94⅞
20,000	N. Car., old	53	10,000	do	94⅛
1,000	do	52⅞	200	Erie R.	22⅞
4,000	do	53	200	do	22⅛
8,000	N. Car. 6s, new	36	100	do b60	22⅜
10,000	do	36⅛	400	Harlem R.	140
5,000	do	36⅛	100	do bet. call	139⅞
10,000	do s60	36	12	Panama R.	98
35,000	N. C. 6s, sp. tax	27	500	Lake S. & M. So.	100⅞
10,000	do	27⅛	50	do	100⅛
5,000	do	27⅛	400	do bet. call	100⅞
7,000	S. C. n., J. & J'y	80	900	do	100⅜
4,000	Missouri 6s	91⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts	109⅞
8,000	Ala. 8s, R. R. bds	97⅛	990	do	109⅛
1,000	Br'klyn 6s, W. L.	92⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
5,000	Albany & Sus. 2d	94	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
2,000	C. Penn. G'd Bds	90⅛	18	C., C., C. & I. R.	82
5,000	Union Pac. 1st	85	40	do	82⅜
5,000	Alabama 8s	99⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R. ex d.	103⅛
6,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st	97	800	Chi. & R. I.	116⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. I. Bds.	93	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	66
500	Del., L. & W. 2d	97⅛	200	do	65⅞
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85⅛	100	Tol. W. & W.	56⅞
6,000	C. R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	98⅛	300	do	56⅜
13,000	D. & S. City 1st	96	100	do	56⅜
6,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅛	90	Pitts., Ft. W., C. G.	95⅛
8,000	O. & M. Con. Bds	89⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	35⅛
3,000	C. C. & I. Cen. 1st	84	100	do	35⅛
10,000	Va. 6s, reg., old	54	20	Del., Lack. & W.	65⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	108	413	Morris & Essex R.	90
86	Ocean Bank	87⅛	100	C., C. & Ind. C. R.	20⅛
1100	do	139	100	H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.	120⅛
700	Reading R.	106⅞	100	do	120⅞

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1¼ P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅞	1712	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs bet. call	94
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n	110⅞			
42,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅞	10000	do	94⅛
10,000	do	110⅞	100	Erie	23
50,000	do	b3.110⅞	100	Reading	c.107
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	10	Lake S. & Mich. So.	100⅛
100	U. S. 5s, Cur	114⅛	100	do	100⅛
80,000	Tenn. St. 6s	65⅛	500	do	100⅛
5,000	North Car. O. B.	53⅛	100	do	b60.100⅛
15,000	do	53	200	do bet. call	100⅛
14,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	36	10	Panama	98
10,000	N. Car. F. Act.	38	10	Cleve. & Pitts.	110
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	91⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	82⅛
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	106	700	do	82⅛
2,000	Union Pac. 1st	84⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
200	West. Union Tel.	34	200	do	88⅛
300	do	33⅞	100	N. J. Cent. x d.	103⅛
12	Del. & H. Canal	124⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul	66⅛
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	2⅛	100	do	66⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	98⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	57
16	do bet. call	98⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
500	do	99	200	Han. & St. Joseph	116
400	do	99⅛	70	do	115
200	Morris & Essex	90			

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200	W. U. Tel.	34	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	109⅞
100	Pacific Mail	41⅞	200	Newark & C. H. R.	90⅛
200	do b3	41⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. b3	82⅛
200	L. S. & M. So.	100⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul	66⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81⅛
100	do b3	35⅛	1000	Central Gold	27

THURSDAY, July 7—P. M.

The Street was disposed to buy Gold and to some extent to sell Stocks early in the day on the small War-cloud in Europe. Gold ran up from 111⅞ to 112⅜ ₱ cent. As business progressed, however, and the Cable quoted a recovery in the French Funds, the feeling in Gold underwent a change, and before 3 o'clock the quotation was down one ₱ cent., with sales at 111⅜ ₱ cent. The Public Funds varied with Gold, although not at the same extreme differences. There were large offers of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, nearly five millions in gross, from which $1,000,000 was accepted from Messrs. **Vermilye** & Co. at 110.70 ₱ cent. and accumulated interest. The following were the offers:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20s, JULY 7.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		Vermilye & Co.	
$4,000 '65, c., n	110.85	56,350 '62, r	110.70
6,000 '65, r	110.85	49,500 '62, r	110.70
25,000 '62, r	110.83	29,500 '65, r., o	110.70
25,000 '62, r	110.84	30,100 '65, r., n	110.70
3,000 '64, c., o	110.82	110,000 '62, c., s	110.70
3,500 '65, c., o	110.82	275,000 '64	110.70
20,000 '65, c., s	110.82	130,000 '65, o	110.70
C. P. Bailey.		24,000 '67, s	110.70
50,000 '64	111	4,000 '68, s	110.70
National Currency Bank.		297,550 '65, n	110.70
10,000 '62, r	110.90	W. B. Bend.	
2,000 '65, n	110.99	8,000 '65, r	110.87
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.		28,000 '64, c	110.87
5,000 '64, r	110.73	6,000 '65, r	110.87
5,000 '62, r	110.73	3,000 '65, c., o	110.87
5,000 '65, r., n	110.73	485,000 '65, r., n	110.87
5,000 '62, c., o	110.73	150,000 '67, r	111
5,000 '64, c., o	110.73	Geo. Lancon.	
5,000 '65, c., o	110.73	200,000 '65, d	110.81
10,000 '65, c., o	110.93	Humbert Bros.	
10,000 '65, c., o	111.13	20,000 '65, c., n	110.86
10,000 '65, c., o	111.25	Hatch & Foote.	
10,000 '65, c., o	111.35	10,000 '65, c., n	110.85
10,000 '65, c., o	111.45	2,150 '65, r	110.85
10,000 '65, c., o	111.55	10,600 '67, r	110.85
10,000 '65, c., o	111.65	10,000 '67, c	110.85
C. D. Matthews.		3,500 '68, c	110.87
13,500 '64, c	111.11	1,000 '62, c	110.87
10,000 '65, c	111.11	4,550 '64, c	110.87
5,000 '64, c	111.21	10,000 '65, c	110.87
2,000 '67, c	111.21	17,500 '62, c	110.90
1,000 '68, c	111.21	25,000 '62, c	110.95
Ed. Claussen.		20,000 '67, c	110.98
400,000 '65, o	110.79		
Marx & Co.		Frank Fannon.	
36,800 '62, c	110.79	$320,000 '65, o	110.87
25,200 '64, c	110.89	30,000 '65, o	110.87
50,000 '65, c., n	110.89	Bates & Brown.	
50,000 '65, c., o	110.90	10,000 '65, n	110.88
1,000 '65, c., o	110.89	10,000 '65, n	110.94
E. Sweet & Co.		10,000 '65, n	110.99
4,000 '65, c., n	110.74	10,000 '65, n	111.06
4,000 '67, c	110.74	10,000 '65, n	111.12
6,000 '64, r	110.74	10,000 '65, r., o	110.87
5,000 '62, c	110.74	Chas. Allardyce.	
6,000 '68, r	111	50,000 '65, n	110.90
20,000 '65, c., n	111	J. S. Stanton.	
2,000 '62, c	111.05	10,000 '65, n	111.10
20,000 '64, c	111.05	15,000 '65, n	111.23
9,000 '65, c., o	111.05	20,000 '65, n	111.33
50,000 '65, c., n	111.05	20,000 '65, n	111.43
25,000 '65, c., n	111.13	20,000 '65, n	111.53
25,000 '67, c	111.07	20,000 '65, n	111.63
10,000 '62, c	111.07	Jay Cooke & Co.	
500 '62, c	111.12	113,500 '62, r	110.80
800 '65, c., n	111.12	108,000 '64, r	110.80
3,700 '67, c	111.12	34,500 '65, r	110.80
1,000 '67, r	111.12	110,000 '64, c	110.80
25,000 '65, c	111.15	84,000 '62, c	110.80
900 '68, c	111.12	50,000 '65, c., n	110.80
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster		500,000 '65, c., n	110.80
30,800 '64, c	110.88	Baker & Kitchen.	
14,000 '62, c	110.88	800 '65, c	110.87
2,200 '65, r., n	110.88	10,000 '65, c., o	110.78
1,300 '65, r., o	110.88	10,000 '65, c., o	110.82
1,300 '65, c., o	110.88	10,000 '65, c., o	110.85
1,000 '67, r	110.88	10,000 '65, c., o	110.88
2,600 '67, c	110.88	10,000 '65, c., o	110.99
46,950 '64, c., n	110.88	5,000 '65, c., o	111.10
Total	$4,788,850		

The State Stocks were better than yesterday, the demand for new Tennessees being vigorously renewed after the heavy sales of yesterday. The movement also continues in North Carolinas. The Railways were adversely influenced by the War talk in the morning papers, and the market was sold down from ½ to 1 ₱ cent., New-York Central to 98⅞, Lake Shore to par, and some other of the Western Roads in like proportion. The temper of the speculation underwent a favorable change in the Afternoon, and the final quotations were not materially different from the last report of Wednesday night. It was known in the Street that the Currency bill had finally taken shape in Congress, and now goes to the President for his approval. The Bill grants $54,000,000 new Circulation to the South and West, and provides for the redistribution of $25,000,000 of the present Circulation after the Census of 1870. It cancels $45,000,000 of United States Three ₱ cent. Legal-tender Certificates, now constituting an important share of the lawful Money basis in the City Banks, and in this respect may prove a measure of more decided contraction, next Fall and Winter, than the new National Circulation can relieve by expansion. The City Banks, however, will have time to adjust their business to the new arrangement, as the Certificates are to be withdrawn only as the new Currency is put out. The Bill also provides (if it has not been changed in conference between the two Houses) for free banking on the Gold basis to the extent of 80 ₱ cent. of any of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, and if this privilege should be availed of in the Atlantic States, as it no doubt will be on the Pacific coast, the tendency may be to help down the premium on Gold, as well as create a new class of lawful Money for banking purposes.

Late in the day the Currency bill was construed as adverse to the price of the Public Funds, and the 5-20s of 1867 went down to 110⅜ ₱ cent. It would be difficult to appreciate the force of the reasoning in this direction. It is said that the demand on the Treasury to pay off the 3 ₱ cents Legal Tender will diminish the ability of the Secretary to continue *his* purchases of Bonds $45,000,000, but it is forgotten that the new Bankers in the South and West will have to make *their* purchases at least $60,000,000, in order to take out $54,000,000 new Currency. And this operation must precede the withdrawal of the Certificates.

Gold left off weak, in view of the heavy sale of $2,350,000 advertised by the Treasury for Friday noon. The Gold coming out for Interest this week is scarcely equal to the Gold for Customs going into the Treasury.

The Foreign Exchanges were scarcely disturbed a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. by the War-cloud of yesterday and this morning. The demand continues moderate, the chief business on London being at the counters of the great Bankers in settlement of credits. Since our notice of $2,000,000 New-York City 7 ₱ cents, (Docks and Piers Loan,) said to have been taken by Mr. **Belmont**, we hear that the new Water Loan 7 ₱ cents of the City of Chicago has been taken by Messrs. **Duncan, Sherman** & Co., $2,800,000. The price is understood to be very close upon par. This class of securities is reported in good favor on the Continent, and it is probable that both these negotiations have reference to a Foreign market.

In reply to frequent inquiries this Afternoon, in Wall-street, as to how and with what means, the Secretary, under the new Currency Bill, will redeem his Three ₱ cents, we have replied that Mr. **Sherman**, Chairman of Finance in the Senate, intimated in debate a few days since, that the Secretary would diminish his Gold surplus by sales to meet these Certificates, as presented. He would thus turn about $40,000,000 Gold, for some time idle in the Treasury, into banking or commercial channels, and save $1,350,000 a year Interest on the Three ₱ cents. At present, however, his Currency surplus is also large, and if it should continue so in the Fall, he may divide the means of paying off the Certificates between Gold and Currency. The Funding Bill, which also looks like passing in some acceptable shape, may change nearly all the arrangements of the Treasury, after the adjournment of Congress. We should, therefore, conclude from a general view of the situation, that everything, except the chances of political trouble abroad, tends to lower Gold in the Fall, if not before the 1st of September. We do not say that the whole policy of the Treasury will be bent to this object, but the almost inevitable effect, as in the experience of the past year in bringing Gold and 5-20s together by the quiet, but always sure and progressive operation of the Sinking Fund, will be to bring our Greenbacks and National Bank Circulation nearer to the par of Gold.

The following quotations were made after 5 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	110⅜
American Gold Coin	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅜	65¼
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅜	99¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94⅞	94⅞
Reading Railroad	107⅛	*103
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	117⅛
North-western Common	83¼	83⅜
North-western Preferred	88⅜	89
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅝
St. Paul Common	66⅝	66½
Lake Shore	100⅜	101⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅝
New-Jersey Central	108⅜	*104
Toledo and Wabash	57⅜	57⅜

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 7.

Gold receipts	$1,328,925 94
Gold payments	1,185,004 59
Gold balance	72,609,474 82
Currency receipts	1,516,784 59
Currency payments	844,216 84
Currency balance	12,321,387 55
Customs	553,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex cp	65⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101
Tennessee 6s, new	65	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101
Virginia 6s, new	66	Illinois War Loan	101
Georgia 6s	85	Indiana 5 ₱ c	100
Georgia 7s, new	92⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73	100
North Carolina 6s, old	52⅞	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	34	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83	100
N. Carolina 6s, new	36⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ c., War L'n	99
N. Carolina Spec'l Tx	27	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Issue	91⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
Louisiana 7s, Penitenq.	81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105⅛
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105⅛
Alabama 8s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105⅛
Ala. 8s, Railroad bs	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	102⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Kentucky 6s	95		
Illinois Canal bs, '70	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Gt. W. 2d M., '93	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. e.	88	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, sub	88	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Erie 1st M. Ext	99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	96	Chic., R. I. & Pac	98⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92	Mor. & Ess. 1st M	100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83⅛	Mor. & Ess. 2d M	99⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78⅛	Cl. & Tol. S. F	98
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	108	N. J. Cen. new bonds	102
Harlem 1st M	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	102
Har. Con. M. & S. F	85	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	98
Al. & Sus. 2d Bonds	94	Cl. & P. Con. S. F	87
M. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	95	Cl. & P. 2d M	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Cl. & P. 3d M	95
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90⅛	Cl. & P. 4th M	76
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅛	Chic. & Alt. 1st M	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alt. Inc	91⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf	86	Ohio & Miss. Con	89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Inc	77	Dub. & S. C. 1st M	95
C. & N. W. S. F	100	Peninsula R. R. B'ds	90
C. & N. W. Int. B'ds	92⅛	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	89⅛
C. & N. W. 1st M	97	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	108
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	108	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	95⅛
Lack & West. Bonds	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	92
D. L. & W. 1st M	98	M. & St. P. I. & M. d	85⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	94	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	93
Tol. & W. 2d M	85⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90
Tol. & W. Eq. Bonds	78⅛	Col. C. & Ind. 1st M	83⅛
Gt. W. 1st M., '88	91		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137½	Importers' & Traders'	154
Merchants'	115	Park	163
Mechanics'	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	99⅛
America	143	Fourth National	105⅛
City	205	Ninth National	110
Phenix	107	Tenth National	127
North River	90	Gold Exchange	55
Tradesmen's	150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass	108
Seventh Ward	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	125
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Commerce	123	American Coal	35
Ocean	87	Canton Co., Baltimore	68⅛
Mercantile	126	Con. Coal of Maryland	29
American Exchange	114	Western Union Tel	33⅞
Chatham	160	Quicksilver Mining	7
Bank of the Republic	120	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Bank of N. America	108	Mariposa Preferred	15⅛
Hanover	104	Mariposa Trustee Cer	40⅛
Irving	114	Adams Express	67⅛
East River	111	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅛
Market	126	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	107	American Express	44⅛
Shoe & Leather	165	U. S. Express	46⅛
Corn Exchange	130	Merchants' Union Ex	17
Continental	95	Pacific Mail	41⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100⅜
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	119⅜	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	115⅜	115¾
Reading	102¼	*102½
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	58
Catawissa Preferred	38⅛	38⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	29¼	29½
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34⅝
Gold Loan	88	88½

*Ex dividend.

A rogue, signing himself "I. M. **Steel**," from Elizabeth, N. J., attempted a few days since to victimize Messrs. **Hallgarten** & Co. by passing upon them an altered check on the First National Bank of Elizabeth, in payment for a purchase of bonds. The correspondence was quite ingeniously conducted, but the caution of Messrs. **Hallgarten** in holding on to the bonds ($15,000 in amount) until the check could be collected, defeated this rascally purpose. The check was altered from $85 to $13,000 and odd.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, 235 miles in length, is now nearly completed. This Company are pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company pay 7 per cent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the security is therefore entitled to a high rank. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy really first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present. After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable, investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-street, New-York.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at offices of **Jay Cooke** & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking-house of **Howes** & **Macy**, New-York.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST,
(Free of Government tax.)
FIRS TMORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
of the
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen years to run from January, 1870,
and convertible into stock
at par.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a first mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES
upon its lands for fifteen years.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.
An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage, $4,000,000.
PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Coupons are payable January and July.
Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., offer the following first-class securities: Long-Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 90 and interest. Southern Central Railroad (New-York State) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 87½ and interest. Kalamazoo and White Pigeon (interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 87½ and interest.

☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Hides, No.	190
Cotton, bales	481	Leather, sides	5,393
Copper, bbls	68	Pork, bbls	380
Eggs, bbls	855	Cut-meats, pkgs	234
Flour, bbls	20,544	Lard, kegs	400
Meal, bbls	100	Butter, pkgs	1,931
Meal, bags	260	Cheese, boxes	9,497
Oat-meal, bbls	70	Tallow, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	68,076	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,804
Corn, bushels	32,400	Starch, boxes	1,265
Oats, bushels	4,600	Tobacco, hhds	1,307
Rye, bushels	8,000	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	7
Malt, bushels	360	Whisky, bbls	1,583
Hops, bales	41	Wool, bales	729

ASHES—Have been very moderately dealt in at $4 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market has been quite irregular. Early the foreign advices gave considerable strength to the market; the demand was better and holders could more readily obtain their rates, but toward the close the demand fell off, and as the advices from Liverpool were not as favorable as anticipated, the tone weakened. We cannot change quotations, though at the opening they were, perhaps, a trifle low, and at the close full. Sales, 1,229 bales for prompt delivery, including 1,072 to exporters and 158 to speculators; also 2,500 bales for forward delivery, including 1,900 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, at 18⅛c.@18¼c.; 200 do., July and August, at 18⅛c.; 200 do., October, at 18c.@18⅛c., and 200 do., November, at 18c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅜	18	18⅛	18⅜
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

COFFEE—The general tone of the market for Brazils was steady. Rumor said two cargoes had changed hands, but it lacked confirmation.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an exceptional call for lines of shipping extra State and Western Flour, chiefly State, the offerings of which have been quite limited, and prices have been quoted steady. Otherwise, the market has been dull, heavy, and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $4 75@$5 15, with small lots of fancy at $5 25; inferior to good extra State, $5 30@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50 for lines; good to very choice do. at $5 60@$6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 15
Extra State	5 30@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 25@ 8 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 35@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 25
Extra City shipping	5 40@ 6 70
Extra Genessee	6 25@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 90 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $6 90@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light stock and good demand at $5@$6 10 for interior to very choice, ₱ bbl. Sales, 375 bbls. Corn-meal has been in very moderate request at $5 25@$5 75 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Southern and Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—The main business in Wheat today has been in Spring, holders of which have shown a less eagerness to sell unless at full rates, while the demand has been fair for export, chiefly for steamer grades, and some speculative inquiry has also been noted for strictly dry parcels. Winter Wheat has been offered more freely and has been quoted lower, with only a moderate milling and some little shipping call reported. The principal dealings have been in No. 2 Spring at from $1 18 for soft to $1 25 for prime dry Milwaukee; and $1 10@$1 19 for soft to fair Chicago, ₱ bushel. Prime No. 1 Spring was sought after to a limited extent at $1 31 ₱ bushel, at which some car lots were placed, though the price was refused for a full boatload. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 70 for ordinary to prime; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 43 chiefly at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Spring at $1 31; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 25 for poor to prime Milwaukee; $1 10@$1 19 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 03@$1 08; Rejected Spring, $1; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 42@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active and a trifle dearer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 09 for small lots of mixed Western; 95c.@$1 07 for poor to prime new mixed Western; $1 08@$1 12 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western, Southern and State; $1 10@$1 18 for White do., and 90c.@93c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive on the basis of 97c.@$1 03 for Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal. Barley-malt has been scarce and quiet at from $1 05@$1 40 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in lively request, partly to arrive, at firmer and rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at 63½c.@64½c. for poor to good mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 64c., afloat; 70c.@71½c. for State Ohio, ₱ bushel. Of Canada Peas, a small lot was sold at 97½c., in bond, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in very moderate request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been — bales; export, — bales.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 500 hhds. Clayed has been sold on private terms, but as a rule the market is dull, and prices favor the buyers.

OILS—The demand has been very limited for all kinds at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@68c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77½c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 66c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 47½c.@50c.; Spermaceti at 27½c.@27¾c.; Extra Refined Seal at 82c.@83c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 52½c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 61c.@64c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a limited sale for Crude at 14⅛c. For Refined, the market today has been rather depressed, with the demand small and confined to a few small lots to the export trade. Cargo lots Standard White closed at 28c.; sales are, 500 bbls. at 27¾c.; 1,000 bbls. at 28c.; and late last evening 5,000 bbls. at 28c. Naphtha has met with a little more demand, with 1,000 bbls. sold at 9⅛c. For Philadelphia delivery the market has ruled quiet and rather weak; 5,000 bbls. Standard White are noted sold for July at 27¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very firmly held, on a light available stock, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $29 75 for Western Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, and $28@$28 50 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue scarce and quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported of 140 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@22c. for Western and City Hams; and 22c.@23½c. for Bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon continues very quiet at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14½c.@14¾c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Lard has been in limited request at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14¾c.@15c. for City, and 16c.@16¼c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal at $26@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been neglected, yet quoted steady at from $30@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been quiet, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@25c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were —— pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate demand at from 5c.@8c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were — boxes. Messrs. **Starin** & **Floyd** notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The entire produce trade of this City has been confined during the week just closing, to actual wants, owing to the holiday of the 4th, and the trade in Butter has not been an exception. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 8,000 packages, against over 14,000 for the corresponding week of last season. We have no change to report in rates. The market is dull and demand limited, the light receipts proving to be sufficient for present requirements in the absence of nearly all the usual shipping demand. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	31@33
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	25@27
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	31@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	26@28
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	26@30
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	25@27
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	22@24
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	11@15

The intensely hot weather that steadily prevailed until a few days since has heated a very large portion of the Cheese en route to New-York and seriously damaged many factories, causing detriment to the trade and a heavy average loss. All kinds of prices have been accepted for damaged stock, depending on its order; while the very small comparative quantity arriving in good condition has caused such parcels to command full prices. The total receipts for the week are 55,875 boxes, and the export being 47,361 boxes. The market is still peculiar, and is only reliable in price for fine Cheese in comparative perfect order, which will bring 14c.@14½c., while the range of good ordinary Factories that comprise the bulk of receipts and of the actual make, will not be over 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with inferior and damaged stock at still lower rates. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra ₱ lb	13¾@14¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9 @11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	5 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	12 @13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8 @11

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb	16@18

RICE—The demand has been rather better today, and with moderate supplies prices are firm. We notice sales of 25 tcs. Carolina at 8½c.; 200 bags Rangoon, duty paid, at 7c., currency; and 25 bags Rangoon, in bond, at 3¼c., gold.

SUGAR—In Raws there has been less doing, owing to the liberal purchases made yesterday, but the holders continue to offer their stocks moderately and only at full rates. Sales have been made since our last of 800 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 9c.@11c., and 200 boxes Havana, 9⅞c.@10⅛c. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba firm, at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅞c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined is in demand at fully former rates.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Inferior to Prime; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@20½c.; 32,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices; sales 180 bbls. at 98c.@$1, chiefly at 99c.@$1 for wood and iron-hoop pkgs. ₱ gallon; receipts — bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market, but rather more steadiness has been noted in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 603 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₱ lb; 9,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 150 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; 5,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d ₱ bbl.; 7,300 bushels Wheat on private terms, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 38,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For Hamburg, a North German bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For Odessa, an Italian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Resin at $1 gold, ₱ 280 lbs., and 2,000 cases Petroleum at 28c. gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MINNIE'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavender, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanche De Bar and the Clodoche Troupe.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Court-st., near Joralemon-st.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE SPECK OF WAR.

Much excitement is reported to exist in London and throughout the Continent in reference to the proposed elevation of Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, to the Spanish throne. In Paris, outside of official circles, the project is opposed. The authorities in that city have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes favor the scheme. The King of Prussia is also reported favorable, and on this account refuses to reply to NAPOLEON'S note on the subject. Madrid dispatches to Paris announce that at a council of Ministers, held on Wednesday, the course of PRIM was unanimously approved, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened for this purpose. The Prince is expected in Madrid early in November, accompanied by a Spanish fleet, dispatched to bring him. It is asserted in Paris that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded. Scores of telegrams are said to have passed between PRIM and BISMARCK before the intrigue was discovered. France, it is not believed, will agree to a general conference, as the desire is to settle directly with Spain and Prussia. Austria, thus far, is neutral. A fleet is to start soon for the Mediterranean. The rumor that PRIM had abandoned his project was premature, but he insists that the movement is not hostile to France. The "agitation and activity" at the Foreign Office in Paris is great. Dispatches have been sent to St. Petersburg and to SERRANO. Spain, it is reported, concluded a new treaty with Prussia on Wednesday. The Senate proposes to increase the military contingent to 100,000 men. A later dispatch announces that a note from Prussia has been received, in which it is stated that Prince LEOPOLD is not of the royal family; that Prussia did nothing to procure the offer of the crown, and will give no definite consent until the vote of the Cortes is announced, which, if favorable, and a Hohenzollern is chosen, Prussia will support him. The Press of Berlin are silent on the subject. In Madrid, the *Tempo* and *Epoca*, Don ALFONSO'S supporters, are bitter against the Prussian movement.

EUROPE.

Advices confirming the massacre of the French in Pekin have been received in Paris, and instructions will be immediately sent to the commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters, which naval force is deemed sufficiently large to vindicate the national honor. London dispatches from Pekin announce that order has been restored. The *Morning Post* of yesterday, in an article supposed to be semi-official, says: "The great Powers will be disposed to sanction any energetic action on the part of France for the punishment of the Chinese."....The Prince Imperial of France will go into camp at Chalons next week....Dr. POPE, formerly a resident of St. Louis, committed suicide at his lodgings in Paris on Wednesday night....The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived at Constantinople, and was well received by the Sultan....A fund is being raised in Liverpool, under the auspices of Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, of London, in aid of the sufferers from the *Oneida* disaster.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, considerable business was disposed of. The Committee having under consideration the various petitions for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote, were discharged at their own request. Bills regulating naval rank, and in reference to international transatlantic communication, were introduced. Mr. FENTON made a long speech on the subject of our relations with the Spanish American countries, referring particularly to the commercial aspect of the question. He closed with offering a resolution, which was adopted, having in view the promotion and furtherance of trade between the two sections. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and the following reports, among others, received: To incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship-canal Company; to divide Virginia into two judicial districts; in reference to enlistment in the Marine Corps, and with an amendment authorizing a mail steamship line between Cedar Keys, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. At 2¾ P. M. the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments adopted in Committee considered. A long debate ensued, but they were all finally disposed of and the bill passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill was also passed. The Congressional Apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at 300, was passed after being amended so as that States having a fraction of population exceeding one-half the amount required for a Representative, shall be entitled to an additional member. A recess was then taken until evening. At this session the report of the Conference Committee on the Army bill was considered at length, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Funding bill, the House insisting upon its amendments. The Senate amendments to the Tax bill were referred, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the amendments of the Senate to the Naturalization bill. The report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill was, after debate, agreed to, and the measure now goes to the President for his signature. The case of PAT WOODS was finally disposed of, after some filibustering, the majority report being agreed to, which directs that WOODS be imprisoned in the District Jail for three months. A bill to promote and regulate trade with Prince Edward's Island was reported, ordered printed, and recommitted. The remainder of the session was devoted to contested election cases. A resolution fixing the compensation of contestants in cases already decided, was adopted. A report was received in the Arkansas case, CAMERON *vs.* ROOTS, recommending that it be tabled, but this was not acted upon. In the Missouri case, SWITZLER *vs.* DYER, the minority report, declaring the latter the sitting member, entitled to his seat, after a three hours' debate, was agreed to by a vote of 108 to 55. The House then, at 5:35 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

The reports from Cuba are more favorable to the insurgents. The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department is said to be unfavorable, while in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba the troops are reported to have been several times defeated recently under the Cuban leaders DIAZ and GOMEZ. The planters oppose emancipation, and have raised large sums of money to send to Spain to defeat the measure. DE RODAS is to start soon for Santiago, and VALMASEDA is on his way there.

Dispatches from Wyoming Territory announce a general massacre of white miners by the Ute Indians, near North Park. Full particulars have not as yet been received, but such bodies as have been discovered were terribly mutilated, the heads having been chopped off, and other outrages perpetrated.

A jury, in the Whitbeck anti-rent case, was finally obtained yesterday, and the case was opened by the prosecuting attorney, and several witnesses were examined. The trial will probably be very long.

In dispatches from Ottawa and Halifax, the reported seizure of an American fishing vessel in the Straits of Canso is denied.

The Georgia Legislature met in Atlanta yesterday, and adjourned until Monday, to await the action of Congress on the Georgia question.

JOHN D. BARKER, a boy on the naval School-ship, fell from the mast-head of the ship at Marblehead, Mass., yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Prince ARTHUR sailed for England, from Quebec, on Tuesday evening, in the *Crocodile*. Upon embarking he made a pleasant response to an address presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation of the city.

Another large fire, continuing through eight days, has devastated the Saugenay region of Canada, and the Dominion Government has been asked for $25,000 to relieve the suffering occasioned thereby.

Ground was broken at Memphis, yesterday, for the Memphis and St. Louis Railway, and on Tuesday last track-laying was begun on the Kansas Pacific Road.

JACOB SHEPPE, a German, having relations in this City, was run over by the cars yesterday, at Middletown, in this State, and killed.

JOHN HOY, a workman of the Union Vise Company, of Hyde Park, Mass., was accidentally cut in the thigh, yesterday morning, by a scythe in the hands of a boy, and bled to death before assistance could reach him.

HUGH DOUGHERTY, a fireman of Philadelphia, died yesterday in that city from injuries received in being thrown from an engine while racing with another engine on the way to a fire.

The fat-melters had a private hearing, yesterday, before the Sanitary Commission of the Board of Health, in relation to the order recently issued requiring them to remove their business above One Hundred and Tenth-street. They did not succeed in getting a revocation or modification of the order.

The Supreme Court, at Special Term, yesterday, made an order in the case of The Erie Railway Company *vs.* The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appointing Mr. BARTLETT referee to take testimony.

THOMAS SHERIDAN was yesterday convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of murder, in killing his wife MARGARET, on the 16th of February last, by shooting her with a pistol. Judge BARNARD sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 19th of August next.

The Collectorship and the Republican Party.

The manner in which the nomination of Mr. MURPHY to the Collectorship has been discussed by his friends in the Press and at Washington, the combinations which that nomination called forth, and the grounds upon which his selection has been defended, all indicate the extent of the demoralization which pervades the civil service, and the unworthy influences by which it is controlled. For any office, adequate qualifications ought to be exacted from the candidate. For one of the highest offices at the disposal of the Government, this consideration should be regarded as of paramount importance. A creditable political record is, of course, presupposed. But above and behind that, there should be in all respects a suitability so manifest as to be indisputable. If there is any room for doubt as to the requirements or the capacity of the candidate, or as to the degree of confidence which he can command among the leading classes of the community, there is just cause for controversy as to the propriety of the appointment. And these considerations define the boundaries of the inquiry to which the choice of a Collector should give rise. Is he the best man for the position? Is he on all points qualified for the effective performance of its duties? Will the community, as a whole, accept him as so qualified? In a word, will the public interests be promoted by the confirmation of the appointment? These are the tests which ought alone to decide the propriety of any particular nomination or appointment. What influence has been accorded to them, let us ask, in the case of Mr. MURPHY?

On both sides the contest at Washington has been conducted with the slightest possible reference to the wishes and welfare of this City, or even the welfare of the Republican Party. The whole affair has been narrowed down to a struggle for personal and partisan advantage between the two New-York Senators. Mr. CONKLING has supported, Mr. FENTON opposed the nomination, and the question of ratification really became an issue between them. From the start, however, Mr. CONKLING seemed to hold the winning card. The influence of the Administration was, for some occult reason, at his back, and with it an amount of Senatorial support which rendered success probable. So much has been apparent throughout. But the influences at work on either hand—the motives appealed to for and against confirmation—the intrigues set on foot, whether to secure victory or defeat—were worthy only of the most vulgar partisan strife. Everything resolved itself into a war of factions. There were charges and counter-charges, assertions and denials, imputation and recrimination to an extent which divested the struggle of honorable features, whatever may be its end. How the vast and varied interests that are affected by the management of the Custom-house would be affected, neither the President nor the Senate seemed inclined to discuss. Whether Mr. FENTON should thwart Mr. CONKLING, or whether Mr. CONKLING should thwart Mr. FENTON, was the outward and visible issue to be determined. Behind both, wires were at work whose number and extent indicate the force of feuds which exist among New-York Republicans.

The political value of the appointment depended upon its efficacy in healing divisions, in inspiring energy and purpose into the local Republican organization, and so retrieving the blunders it has committed. The bitterness with which the Fenton and Conkling factions have contended for the prize proves the futility of whatever hopes and expectations may have been entertained upon this subject. Unity is further off than ever. Good feeling has vanished. Those who exult most loudly, and with the most substantial reasons, belong to the class who have largely contributed to the defeat and the degradation of the party here: they are the leeches who have reduced it from strength to weakness, and who, instead of being discarded as an evil, are to be allowed to fatten unmolested. It is in this aspect that the political part of the affair is specially unfortunate. The help which the disinterested friends of a sound party reorganization believed they were entitled to ask for, has been denied. The "parasites" of the party are still its masters. The President has the satisfaction of knowing that he has taken a step which all his enemies exult over, and all his friends deplore.

Peace or War in Europe.

There is nothing more productive of *canards* than a great international quarrel. It becomes necessary, therefore, at a juncture like the present, to sift the European telegrams very carefully, and reject that very recognizable class which is the mere expression of current and idle rumor. It is obvious, for example, that very grave significance might have been given to the announcement of an Austro-French alliance, while it is equally obvious that its truth is quite irreconcilable with the later intimation of a strict Austrian neutrality on the question at issue between France on the one side and Spain and Prussia on the other. The most noticeable feature in the comments of the French Press on the situation is the strong suggestion of the characteristic vein of *Bombastes*. The *Liberté*, under the management of M. DE GIRARDIN, was never very moderate in its tone toward Prussia, but under the new proprietorship it appears determined to outdo its contemporaries in the loudness of its threats, and the marvelous extravagance of its demands. A "guarantee not to interfere in the affairs of other nations" would probably be a very desirable thing to extort from all the Great Powers of Europe; but it is difficult to see why Prussia alone should be asked to furnish it, and still more difficult to understand the logical connection between a seizure of the Rhenish frontiers at any cost, and a remonstrance against the accession of a HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain. Talk like that indulged in by the *Liberté* can only be taken as significant either of a very unhealthy state of public sentiment, which seizes the opportunity to fan into a flame the smouldering ashes of national animosity, or of a smarting sense of political humiliation which burns to have an occasion for revenge. The attitude maintained by Prussia, whether warranted by the circumstances or not, shows no evidence of that swagger and bluster which have been so freely exhibited in France. The position taken up by the Cabinet of Berlin is at once intelligible and consistent. The fact of Prince LEOPOLD being a member of what is merely a junior section of the junior branch of a House from which the Prussian royal family have sprung, is made the occasion for disclaiming any direct responsibility for his candidature. The onus of his election is left with the representatives of the Spanish people, and the significant addition is made that should the Cortes elect a HOHENZOLLERN, Prussia will support him.

There is no disguising the fact that if this declaration has been correctly reported to us, and if the present temper of the French Government and people continue, it means war. It is difficult to believe that the Spanish leaders did not anticipate the opposition of France to their newly-selected candidate, and it is probable that in resolutely pushing forward his claims, they are acting in pursuance of a pre-arranged programme. In either case the responsibility of war, should war arise, has been left with France. It may be assumed that Prussia will persist in refusing to acknowledge that her position on the question constitutes, in any sense, a *casus belli*. It is, at the same time, certain that any movement which France may make toward the German frontier in pursuance of a self-elected policy of retaliation, would find the Confederation in arms. The rumor of an alliance between Spain and Prussia must be received with caution, as it is the obvious policy of the latter Power to keep clear of any obvious initiative in setting up a German Prince in the Peninsula. The North German States will be found united, irrespective of all minor disagreements, to repel any pretensions on the part of France to dictate their national policy. Count BISMARCK is too wily a diplomatist, and has too thorough a knowledge of his countrymen to permit Prussia to occupy a position in which she would appear to challenge opposition, and needlessly to excite alarm. It is altogether premature to speculate upon the proportions which an European struggle might assume if entered upon at the present moment. The contingencies are too numerous by which the aspect of the question may be materially changed, to admit of any such prognostications. The statesmen who control the springs of the quarrel may themselves be still uncertain as to the course of that public opinion and international sentiment which play so important a part in modern European politics, and it is certain that even without some such decided indication of national sentiment among the nations most immediately concerned, there will be abundant opportunities found to avert hostilities.

Pat Woods.

Doubtless it never entered into the imagination of PAT WOODS, of Richmond, that he would achieve the double distinction of thrashing a Congressman, and of being the subject of a deliberate debate in the House of Representatives. Comparatively few men have had so much distinction so suddenly thrust upon them. PAT encountered one PORTER, of Virginia—who "all unbeknownst" to him was a live member of Congress—in a bar-room in Richmond, and PORTER not being labeled, PAT was unaware of his high official dignity. The consequence was that PAT allowed his national instinct to prevail, and was beguiled into a "scrimmage," in which Hon. Mr. PORTER got decidedly the worst of it.

Under ordinary circumstances this would have been a case for the Police, and PAT would have been brought before "His Honor" for being disorderly. Had he assaulted any ordinary individual, the violated majesty of the law would have been satisfied with extracting a few paltry dollars from PAT'S pocket, or by a few days' confinement of PAT in the lock-up; but the case assumed a national importance in consideration of the fact that a member of Congress was the victim. A Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched to Richmond, and the offender brought to the bar of the House to answer for a breach of privilege. We can imagine the astonishment of PAT at the unusual importance which was attached to what he evidently regarded as a very trivial and common-place affair, and the consternation with which he learned the distinction between an assault and battery, and a breach of privilege. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, are divided in opinion as to the proper course to be taken—a majority being clearly of opinion that a great outrage has been committed, that the dignity of the House has been compromised, and that PAT WOODS should be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for three months. The minority, evidently laboring under old-fashioned and obsolete ideas, have recommended that PAT should be taken back to Richmond and handed over to the Hustings Court, to be dealt with according to law. They do not hold that a member of Congress is a privileged being under all circumstances, or in all places; but that he has the same, and no other remedy, for personal injuries sustained outside the line of his official duties as any other citizen.

Perhaps it may seem to over-practical readers that the misdemeanor of PAT WOODS is not of sufficient enormity to justify the time spent upon him in Congress, but these objectors would not appreciate fully the importance of maintaining the dignity of the National Legislature. What if the examination and disposition of the case costs the Federal Treasury five thousand dollars?—and, considering everything, that is a moderate estimate. Is not the vindication of Congress, and especially of PORTER, a matter to be accomplished regardless of expense? Is the dignity of the House to be violated with impunity, and in Richmond, that city of disloyal antecedents, and by a man bearing so plebeian a name as that of PAT WOODS? We do not wonder that fierce speeches were elicited, and that even Gen. BUTLER felt called upon to express his indignation, and to suggest that PAT be kept in durance vile till the 4th of March next. By all means let the culprit be taught that the persons of members of Congress are sacred, and that whoever lays unhallowed hands upon them assails the majesty of the Government.

The Education Question in England.

For some time past the discussion in Parliament with reference to the basis of a national system of Education, has been the most absorbing question of British politics. The necessity for improving the means of education in England has been fully conceded by all sects and parties; but, as to the mode of accomplishing this object, opinions have been much divided. In the course of the late debate on the subject, the Home Secretary stated that fifty per cent. of English children, between the ages of five and twelve, did not attend any school at all; and, as a sample of the extent of ignorance prevailing among adults, another member cited the experience of a clergyman in Nottingham, who, in questioning a number of women, out of nine wards in that town, found that thirty per cent. of them did not know the name of the Queen, and that one of them thought it was ELIZABETH. During the last thirty years, the question of national education has ranked with the question of national pauperism, as one of the most intricate problems of English statesmanship. Hitherto, every comprehensive measure of popular instruction has failed to satisfy the demands of contending sects, and the education of the people has been left to the care of the various religious denominations, who, under certain conditions of Government inspection, have received State aid equal in amount to the sum raised by school pence and by voluntary contributions. The existing number of these denominational schools has been stated at twenty thousand, —a proportion altogether inadequate to the educational wants of the country, but still large enough to demand recognition in any new and avowedly national scheme.

The difficulties which have attended the passage of the Government measure, introduced some time ago, have mainly arisen from the irreconcilable claims of the advocates of a purely secular and those of a partially religious system of tuition. The new bill, which is now receiving final modifications in Committee, is the product of concessions made now to the one side and now to the other. Its purport is briefly as follows: It proposes to furnish sufficient public schools for all children "for whose elementary education suitable provision is not otherwise made." Immediately after its passage a National Board of Education will require the local authorities of towns and rural districts to furnish returns as to the accommodation provided in the existing elementary schools, and as to the number of children requiring elementary education. Should the Board feel satisfied that the wants of any given district are not adequately provided for, they will give peremptory notice that such additional accommodation as may be found requisite, be provided forthwith. These new schools are to be supported out of local rates, supplemented in the proportion of one-half by a national grant, and are to be managed by school boards elected by the rate-payers. The position of the previously existing denominational schools will simply be, that they will retain their own managers and their own teachers, and in return for the acceptance of what is called a "time-table conscience clause"—that is, a provision permitting children, if their parents so desire, to absent themselves from the school during certain hours in which religious lessons are given—and after fulfillment of certain other requisites to be tested by official inspection, will receive a Government grant amounting to one-half of their annual expenditure. The rate-supported schools are to be regulated by the condition "that no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught in the school." Restrictions as to the use of the Bible are to be left for adjustment by the local boards. Finally, a permissive form of compulsion is introduced by a clause of the bill, which allows any school board to compel by a by-law the attendance of all children in their district between the ages of five and twelve.

Tardy as may appear the adoption of such a measure in England, it represents sentiments which are still in advance of those of several sections of the population. In the course of a late debate in Parliament on the subject, it was stated that the farmers were averse to the education of their laborers, on the ground that it would tend to raise wages and encourage emigration; and as illustrative of the religious intolerance which has so long delayed a satisfactory solution of the question, the case was quoted of a clergyman of the Established Church who had turned out three of his tenant-farmers because they would not remove their children from the dissenting school to that of the Church. The new bill will practically establish a dual system of national education; one denominational and religious, and the other nearly conforming to the system established among ourselves. As there is but little prospect of the bill undergoing any very material alteration during its further course, the result of an experiment conducted under such conditions will be watched with no little interest.

The Income Tax Once More.

The Senate has certainly had two minds about the income tax, and after yielding to the demand for its suppression, has consented to reimpose it at the rate of two and a half per cent. Between its first decision and its second nothing occurred to affect the general principles on which the tax is based, and we are bound to conclude that Senators acted in the first instance without due consideration.

The income tax could not be kept in existence if the people, as a rule, were opposed to it. We have already admitted that it would be inexpedient in Congress to persist in forcing the tax upon the country in the teeth of general discontent. But such discontent, if it were ever displayed, would be so shortsighted and foolish as to be almost unintelligible. The tax is not a hardship to the bulk of the people. It falls upon a limited class, who are, in the large proportion of instances, well able to pay it. There are some, no doubt, upon whom it presses with severity. But with the exemption increased to two thousand dollars, it is difficult to believe that any one of narrow means can be injured by its operation. If the working classes thoroughly understood the action of the income tax, they would be unanimously in its favor. But capitalists can influence many sources of public opinion, and it has been found easy to represent the income tax as an instrument of oppression.

Direct taxation will, perhaps, never be popular, but it is inconceivable that laboring men can prefer to pay duties on every imported article of domestic consumption, rather than see incomes subjected to a moderate and equitable impost. We have, over and over again, exposed the fallacy of the argument that the income tax gives rise to fraud and deception. It is not nearly so prolific a source of either evil as customs' duties. The whisky tax, again, gives rise to endless lying and cheating, but it has not been proposed to abolish it on that account. All direct taxes which are rigidly enforced are "inquisitorial,"—and officers of internal revenue sometimes render the duties which they have to perform unnecessarily obnoxious by the harshness of the measures they adopt. The odium then falls upon the tax which properly belongs to those charged with its collection.

Whenever the income tax is abandoned, it will be the duty of Congress to largely reduce those taxes, the burden of which falls upon persons of limited means. To relieve the richer classes, and leave people of restricted resources at the mercy of monopolists, is a course which cannot enrich the Government in the end, while it greatly weakens the country at large.

American Silk Culture.

The silk culture of California is rapidly becoming an important interest, and bids fair in a very few years to rival even the gold production of that State. A large number of silk establishments have recently been organized, the largest of which is known as the "California Silk Culture Company." The present season has not been very favorable, but preparations have been made which will probably insure an enormous business next year. This is the time when European buyers of raw silk seek the producers, and a large number of them have recently visited California. It is estimated that European silk importers purchase annually $100,000,000 of raw silk, and at least $10,000,000 of eggs. The demand for these articles is steady, and the prices paid are highly remunerative to the producer, since the agents from Europe visit all parts of the world to secure a supply.

It will readily be seen from the above figures and facts how important a branch of American industry the culture of silk on the Pacific coast is likely to become. We cannot only supply the demand for the raw materials, but ultimately enter largely into the manufacture of silk goods. The climate of California has been proved to be peculiarly favorable to the business, and the cocoons produced in that State for several years past have been pronounced by European experts of a superior quality. There is hardly any limit to the development of which the business is capable, and before long we may expect that silk will become a staple of export from California. At first, gold was the chief attraction of that wonderful State, but it is so no longer. There is now exported from thence, every year, wheat to a greater value than gold, and in a few years wine and silk will be added to the list.

Vivisection and Metamorphosis.

A whimsical uproar has lately been excited in London by an incident that a few years ago would have made the *Tribune's* mouth water. They are doing all manner of odd things in France just now, and among the rest a M. REVERDIN has been detaching pieces of skin from a human subject and applying them to the raw surface of a burn, so as to make a new skin. Fired by a natural spirit of emulation, Mr. GEORGE POLLOCK, of St. George's Hospital, London, has been essaying to do the same thing. A white child had been accidentally burned, and Mr. POLLOCK took a bit of skin from the shoulder of a negro and applied it to the injured part. The surgical operation was successful, but its moral effect appears to have been unfortunate. It was straightway reported, first, that the poor black man had been flayed against his will; and, secondly, that the design of the operator was to change the child into a negro, in total disregard of the wishes of the parties chiefly concerned. A good many poor people were justly indignant at the idea of so astounding and improper a metamorphosis, believing, perhaps, with a not unusual pride of race, that, if any change of the sort were attempted, it should be to the type which is dominant within sound of Bow Bells. Some of the London papers have actually found it necessary to explain that the experiment was made in order to show what part of the covering tissue it is which is concerned in the development of new skin; that the negro received a sovereign for the bit of skin taken from him, and cheerfully parted with the treasure for that consideration; and that Mr. GEORGE POLLOCK had no idea of changing his little patient into a colored child, except to the extent of a spot of less than a pea in size, and in order that the palpable difference in color and texture might assist in defining the steps of the experiment. The *Lancet* declares the proceeding to be one of the safest, humanest, and most interesting within the range of physiological science. It must be admitted, however, that the popular outcry seems to have had some plausible grounds for its justification, and supposing his first trial to have been successful, his colored man willing, and his supply of sovereigns unlimited, would not the temptation to go on and make his job a complete and symmetrical one have been rather hard for Mr. POLLOCK to resist? The experiment opens the door for not a little curious speculation, and it suggests a form of "miscegenation" not hitherto thought of by even the most ingenious of our American political physiologists.

The latest Havana dispatches point to serious Spanish reverses, and to further complications as a result of the hostility of the planters to the emancipation policy recently adopted by the Cortes. The re-establishment of Spanish authority in the island seems to become less and less probable. The date of its termination we may not be able to predict; but the fact of its termination, at a period not remote, appears morally certain. Nothing but pride impels the home Government to cling to a task which events in Spain would alone suffice to render hopeless.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is in another fit. It hastens to assign to itself criticisms which were not intended for it, and puts a cap on its head which was really made for another. This sensitiveness would be unaccountable except upon the old principle, that a guilty conscience needs no accuser. It was not the *Commercial* which threw the stone at Mr. WEED; and when its wounded pride is thus soothed, we trust it will repent of having broken out into a series of hysterical little screams about the "milk in the cocoa-nut," and other wild and mysterious nonsense. When the *Commercial* is angry, which happens very often, it is troubled with an eruption of withering paragraphs, just as a child is covered with ugly spots when it is suffering from prickly heat. The sarcasms of the *Commercial* are enough to make the stoutest heart writhe with anguish; but if it really wishes to help Mr. MURPHY, why does it not let him alone? Perhaps this simple hint will cause it to fly into another fearful passion, and heap terrible maledictions on the entire human race. Nevertheless, we admonish it for its good, as it will perceive when it recovers from its present tendency to hydrophobia.

The conclusion of the Sheridan trial was, in several aspects, not a little instructive. It showed how much jurors are liable to be guided by a species of rough equity, rather than by the unswerving demands of law. The jury were, without exception, convinced that SHERIDAN had technically merited the punishment of death. But only a portion of them thought that it ought to be inflicted; and unable, on the one hand, to bring in any intelligible verdict but one of guilty, and on the other, laboring under great confusion as to the authority which could temper justice with mercy, they received the inevitable sentence of the Court with great surprise. The jury were also doubtless influenced by a consideration which has no existence in law, namely, that in this case the man who invaded the sanctuary of domestic life was not killed, but that vengeance fell on the woman. The social rank of the parties implicated has prevented unusual excitement about this case, and has probably not a little contributed to bring about the just sentence in which it has resulted.

Let not the virtue of the Senate's refusal to entertain the land-grant feature of the Oriental Steam-ship bill, pass unrecognized. The supposition has been that almost any form of subsidy might be engineered through that body; and for this opinion there are, unfortunately, too many reasons. But this Oriental Steam-ship job was a little too flagrant, even for Senators. It contemplated the gift of eighty acres of land for every ton of vessel built, six hundred and forty acres for every naval apprentice, and one hundred thousand acres for every hundred thousand dollars covered by bonds of Southern States! Many shameless schemes of plunder have become law, but nothing quite so bad as this.

Everybody will commend the prompt action of Superintendent JOURDAN, in suppressing the Nassau-street depot for obscene publications. Now that the Superintendent is on the track, let him examine the contents of a certain class of weekly illustrated papers published in this City, and he will probably discover a cesspool of moral impurity nearly as foul as that which has just been closed.

The so-called "compromise" on the Currency bill is really a victory for the inflationists. They have not obtained all they sought, or all that the House was willing to concede to them. But all that was at stake of the nature of principle, they have carried. Instead of forty or fifty millions' addition to the volume of circulation, they get nine or ten millions—not enough to produce any serious disturbance of values, but quite enough to establish the fact that Congress has not the self-denial or intelligence which would enable it to crush any attempt to make the return to specie payments more remote or difficult.

Better late than never. Subscriptions have been started at London and Liverpool in aid of the families of the unfortunate men who went down in the *Oneida*, while Capt. EYRE and the *Bombay* pursued their course as though nothing had happened. The utterly inadequate punishment of Capt. EYRE has not sweetened the popular recollection of an occurrence which, happily for the reputation of seamen, has had few parallels. The substantial relief now promised will mitigate some features of the scandal.

The advocates of female suffrage must try again. The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, are a unit against it, and actually carry their ungallantry so far as to ask to be relieved from its consideration. The female suffragists will probably console themselves with the reflection that other great reformers have in their day experienced the same neglect. But what will Miss ANTHONY say to Mr. TRUMBULL?

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Republican Divisions and Troubles—The Progress and the Probabilities of the Contest.

There is much excitement not only in political circles, but among those who, taking no particular interest in the administration of public affairs, have none the less at heart the true welfare of the country, with regard to the efforts that are being made to displace Collector GRINNELL, and secure the appointment of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY in his stead. The matter is thought to have assumed something more than a local importance in view of the peculiar action of the President, and the nature of the contest now going on in and outside of the Senate, between those who advocate and those who oppose the nomination. Men who have no personal interests to subserve at Washington regard the principle of the effort to remove a faithful officer, in order to make room for a gentleman who is recommended for other reasons than those of his special fitness and merit, as one that should be seriously objected to. The prevailing impression among such men, and among the larger part of the Republicans, is, that there is no good ground for ousting Mr. GRINNELL and placing Mr. MURPHY in his office. The various Republican organizations in this City are opposed to the change. Some Republicans who are not friendly to the President, and think that the experiment will injure him, are glad to see it go on. Against Mr. MURPHY it is strongly urged that he is now in league with Tammany Hall, and that he is mixed up in the Broadway extension scheme, and in certain transactions in real estate which ought to be inquired into. Many prominent Republicans yesterday forwarded to Washington the results of an extensive examination of his record, containing points which they think ought to prevail against him. The confirmation of Mr. MURPHY is, however, said to be a foregone conclusion. It was arranged three months ago that he should be appointed, and the President was assured by Senator CONKLING that if he would make the nomination the Senate would confirm it, and the Republican papers in this City would not oppose it. The fight is between Senator CONKLING and certain Democratic Senators on the one hand, and Senator FENTON and those who are not in the coalition on the other. It will speedily be seen whether the scheme for Mr. GRINNELL'S displacement was as thoroughly "cut and dried" in the beginning as its organizers supposed. Meantime the war is waged fiercely. Yesterday, it is said, Mr. MURPHY and his friends were busily engaged in circulating the report that Mr. GRINNELL was willing to resign and accept the naval office. To Mr. HENRY CLEWS, one of these friends, Mr. GRINNELL sent an emphatic denial of this story. Mr. CLEWS' statement was that he had it from Mr. MURPHY himself.

A Dinner to Marshal Tooker.

Some two hundred of the more prominent east-side citizens, having offered JOSEPH H TOOKER the compliment of a public dinner, and spoken in the highest terms of his conduct of the License Bureau of the Mayor's office, and his services to "the stranger within our gates," while Marshal of the City, that gentleman very politely declines the honor in a letter which is characterized for its expressions of friendship for A. OAKEY HALL, and loyalty to Tammany Hall. He alludes to his recent retirement, and gives to the public the following correspondence which shows that his leaving was voluntary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 28, 1870.

To A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

Again I offer my resignation of the office of First Marshal, asking its acceptance by the 30th inst. Please receive, also, my thanks for the extreme kindness with which you have treated me since the day of my appointment. Your friend,

JOSEPH H. TOOKER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 1, 1870.

Joseph H. Tooker, Esq., Retiring Marshal to the Mayor:

MY DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation—tendered and now accepted for personal reasons only—I cannot part present company with you without tendering to you my official thanks for the urbanity, zeal and discretion of your services to the office, and to citizens and strangers while in office.

Very truly your obliged and obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

The Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE presiding. The representation of delegates was very large, about 150 being present. The majority of them attended in the expectation that some action would be taken in regard to the nomination of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY for the Collectorship. It was asserted that about fifty of Mr. MURPHY'S adherents assembled at the Fifth-avenue Hotel previous to the meeting, and that they discussed the feasibility of introducing a resolution in Mr. MURPHY'S favor, but that the matter was finally abandoned from fear of being defeated on the general vote. A report was made by the Executive Committee concerning the request of a large number of German Republicans that delegates of their own selection might be admitted into the General Committee, although not to take part in the voting. The Executive Committee announced that they had no power to act in the matter, and that it belonged to the State Central Committee to decide on the proposition. A resolution was subsequently adopted, to the effect that the General Committee were willing to receive and to confer with any German Republican delegation. It was also resolved that the next regular meeting be held in September, unless sooner ordered by the Chairman. The members then dispersed.

WASHINGTON.

The Collectorship—Disposition of the Currency Bill—Business in the Senate—Uniform Elections—The Tax and Tariff and the Funding Bills—Secretary Fish—The Post-office Department—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The New-York nominations are still the chief topic of conversation in political circles. Several friends of Mr. MURPHY arrived this morning to aid his confirmation, among whom are Judge FOLGER, Gen. C. A. ARTHUR and Hon. WM. ORTON. The opposition to Mr. MURPHY among such supporters of the President as have no interest in the Fenton aspect of the fight, is giving way under the conviction that it is politically unwise to make a fight which would only embitter the feelings of both parties. But vigorous opposition is by no means wanting, and the most difficult circumstance which Mr. MURPHY will have to meet in the Senate will be the proof of his support of Gov. HOFFMAN in 1866. If the Senate can be convinced that this was an overt act of party disloyalty, he will be rejected; otherwise he will be confirmed. Opinion to-night is in his favor. The first Executive Session since last week was held to-day, when the nominations were referred.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Conference report on the Currency bill was agreed to in the House today, after a very brief debate, by twenty-four majority. The Democrats opposed it because it extended what they call The National Bank Monopoly, and many of the Eastern Republicans, because it proposes to take twenty-five millions of their circulation and give it to the South and West.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Tax and Tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, was ordered printed in the House today, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. They will probably report on the Senate's amendments on Saturday.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

Judge DAVIS made a resolute effort to get the Senate's amendments to the Naturalization bill into a Committee of Conference today, but as it required a suspension of the rules, he failed. This increases the peril of this measure at this session.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill will hold their first meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The managers on the part of the House were announced today—Messrs. SCHENCK, HOOPER and BROOKS. This is conceded to be an excellent selection.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

The President and his party returned this morning, being somewhat wearied with the constant exertion required to enjoy all the hospitality tendered by the people of Connecticut. Secretary FISH, also, returned today. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet called, and Judge HOAR, in company with Mr. AKERMAN, had a long official interview. The latter will be sworn into office to-morrow. Mrs. GRANT and family will go to Long Branch next week.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate today transacted an unusual amount of business. It passed the Naval Appropriation bill, after voting down the amendment reported by the Committee prohibiting the assignment of retired officers to active duty. It refused to increase the navy by 1,500 men, as proposed by Mr. CRAGIN, and earnestly advocated by Mr. ANTHONY, who said the navy was in a disgraceful condition, that it was insufficient to protect our commerce or to give proper moral support to our diplomatic representatives, to say nothing of the possibilities of foreign war. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed, after an attempt to table it, led by MORTON, had been defeated by 15 to 32. No amendments were made to it.

UNIFORM ELECTION DAY.

The bill to fix a uniform day for holding elections for Congressmen was called up by Mr. TRUMBULL, amended by adding the Apportionment bill which once before passed the Senate, and adopted with almost no opposition. It fixes the number of Representatives at 300, those in excess of the present number to be elected on general ticket; it directs the Superintendent of the Census to prepare a preliminary report, showing the population of the different States, and submits the allotment of Representatives to the Secretary of the Interior.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Senate also passed the House bill to compel National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulation, with an amendment extending to six months the time allowed them within which to deposit legal-tender notes to the amount of their outstanding circulation. Banks which have already gone into liquidation are required to deposit the amount of their outstanding circulation within sixty days.

THE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL PROJECT.

The bill incorporating the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship-canal Company has received the approval of the Committee on Commerce. It was reported to the Senate today by Mr. CORBETT without amendment.

THE NAVAL PENSION FUND.

The report of the Conference Committeee on the naval pension fund was today agreed to by the Senate. This leaves in the hands of the Navy Department a fund now amounting to nearly $14,500,000, which was originally created from prize money set apart by law for the purpose of paying naval pensions, and has now been accumulating for seventy years. The House passed a bill covering it into the Treasury, but after full understanding of the facts, its confreres receded, and the fund remains intact.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

The Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of officers not mustered out, have agreed upon a report which gives to all officers commissioned to fill vacancies actually existing, and who served in such grades, and were prevented by capture or other accident from being mustered out, the pay of the grade to which they were so commissioned.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce today considered the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and finally decided to recommend the House to concur in the whole of them rather than risk the delay of a conference.

RECIPROCITY WITH PRINCE EDWARD.

The Committee on Ways and Means today agreed to report resolutions in favor of reciprocity with Prince Edward Island.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SECRETARY FISH.

Rumors have prevailed within a week past that Mr. FISH has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, but there is the best authority for stating that the reports are untrue. There is no doubt, however, that while Mr. FISH would like to retire from the position, which he reluctantly accepted, he will remain at the request of the President, who has repeatedly expressed his high estimate of his official and personal qualifications for the place. Whatever may be the course of Mr. FISH in the future, there is, according to the same creditable authority, no present prospects of his immediate retiracy. As to the English Mission, with which report has also connected his name, it is known that he has no wish to accept of it, preferring to remain at home. Therefore, the name of another gentleman, there is good reason to believe, will soon be sent to the Senate as Minister to England.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today signed the joint resolution granting four pieces of condemned cannon, in the city of Lowell, for the ornamentation of the soldiers' monument at that place; the act of changing the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Northern District of Ohio; the act to constitute Omaha a port of entry; the act for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH CUBA.

Gen. BANKS today presented in the House of Representatives the memorial of CYRUS W. FIELD and associates, praying

For a repeal of the Cuba Cable Company's monopoly, and offering, if the same be repealed, to immediately construct land lines and lay cables to connect Cuba with Florida, and agreeing never to charge over the lines more than one-quarter the rates now charged by the International Ocean Telegraph Company between the same points; and, further, to purchase the lines of the existing Company for cash at the same price as they could construct new lines, and to charge the Press only half rates for messages.

The memorial was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee of Commerce, to whom were referred the nominations of Mr. MURPHY, as Collector, and Mr. GRINNELL as Naval Officer of the port of New-York, held a meeting to-night for consideration, but after an informal consultation adjourned till Saturday morning, when they will commence the examination of the objections.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An effort will be made before the close of the present session to pass the bill heretofore reported from the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department. The bill comprises 132 printed pages. Some of the principal amendments proposed are:

The Postmaster-General may establish resident mail agencies at Panama and Aspinwall, Havana, St. Thomas, and such other foreign ports at which United States mail steamers touch to land and receive mails, as may in his judgment promote the efficiency of the foreign mail service. Any person intrusted by law with the sale of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, who shall refuse or neglect to account for the same, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and subject to the same penalty and punishment as are provided for embezzlement of money. The rate of postage on newspapers, (except weeklies,) periodicals not exceeding four ounces in weight, and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than four ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps. Money-orders are authorized to be issued at any branch Post-offices or stations. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. It is made unlawful to convey by mail or deposit in the Post-office to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or similar enterprises, offering prizes or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses. Letters on which postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one-half rate, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Aditional sections are proposed as to larceny and forgery, and the use of a postage stamp that has already been used is visited with a penalty of one or three years. The present rates of postage are not altered.

The object of the bill is to effect a more harmonious working of the postal system.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The following are the Custom receipts for the week ending July 3:

New-York	$2,036,587
Boston	329,837
Philadelphia	120,166
Baltimore	134,520
New-Orleans, to June 25	71,511
San Francisco	153,672
Total	$2,846,273

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate today, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

GEORGE COGSWELL, Collector Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Massachusetts; WILLIAM T. SINGLETON, Assessor, First District, West Virginia; HENRY W. SCOTT, Collector Customs, District of Willamette, Oregon.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

Numerously signed petitions against the continuance of the income tax were presented by Mr. CAMERON, and memorials from California importers against the oppressive features of the income tax by Mr. CASSERLEY. Laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in response to various petitions for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from their consideration. So ordered.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the bill relating to the Navy Pension Fund, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to regulate rank in the navy of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill making provision for the extra clerical force required by the passage of the Banking and Currency act.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

Mr. FENTON addressed the Senate on the subject of our commercial relations with the Spanish American countries of this continent. He said that our political relations with those countries were intimate and friendly, but our commercial relations, he thought, had been too much neglected. He believed that our commerce with them was capable of a very large and valuable increase. Our total foreign commerce (imports and exports) for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $876,000,000. Of that $246,000,000 was with this continent and the adjacent islands; but of this only $75,000,000 was with the countries known as the Spanish American States and Brazil. Mr. FENTON proceeded: Yet those States I refer to, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil, have a population of over thirty millions, and occupy a territory extending over an area of more than seven millions square miles. From the last annual report of the commerce and navigation of the United States I learn that the total of our commerce (imports and exports) with the countries I have named, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $75,601,984. There is an average of but two dollars and a half per capita upon the population of those countries. Our commerce with the Island of Cuba, having a population not exceeding a million and a half, was $77,902,116, an average of over fifty dollars a person. The great increase of which our commerce with the Spanish-American States is capable is more clearly seen from the magnitude which our trade with the Island of Cuba alone has reached. I do not propose, Mr. President, he said, to enlarge upon this subject now, to enter upon the theme of what an extensive and rich commerce these tropical and privileged regions might furnish to us with proper care for its development, and how large a proportion of their present valuable trade passes by our doors to Europe. But I do wish to impress upon the Senate the fact that with the Spanish-American States on this continent our political friends and allies, with a population of over thirty millions, our commercial intercourse at the present day, when we should be looking abroad for new markets for the products of our soil and of our interest, has only reached the sum of seventy-five millions, or two dollars and a half per capita upon their population, against a commercial development already happily achieved with a people of similar character a little nearer at hand of over fifty dollars per capita. It must seem to others as it does to me, that this subject merits great attention, as it is one of great importance to our commercial and industrial interests. Mr. FENTON then submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to institute an inquiry by such means as in his judgment shall be deemed proper into the present condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish-American States on this continent, and between those countries and other nations, and to communicate to the Senate full and complete statements regarding the same, together with such recommendations as he may think necessary to promote the development and increase of our commerce with those regions, and to secure to the United States that proportionate share of the trade of this continent to which their close relations of geographical contiguity and political friendship with all the States of America justly entitle them.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

The House bill requiring the National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes; the House Special Deficiency Appropriation bill, increasing the pay of Registrars and Sheriffs in the Fifth Military District from $5 to $8 per day, and making the necessary appropriation for that purpose; the House bill to carry into effect a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York in the case of the schooner *L. T. Davis* and her cargo.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from Committees were made as follows:

By Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Conference, without amendment, the bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. GILBERT, from the Committee on Post-offices, with an amendment, the bill authorizing mail steamship service between the port of Cedar Keys, Florida, and Havana, Cuba.

By Mr. STEWART, with an amendment, the bill to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

By. Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, without amendment, the joint resolution relating to enlistments in the Marine corps, providing that enlistments shall be for a period not less than five years.

By Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, with amendment, the bill granting lands to the Lincoln City and Loupe Fork Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a joint resolution for accepting the proposal of the International Steam-ship Company for constructing and placing iron steam-ships in trans-Atlantic service. Referred.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

At 12¾ o'clock, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Naval Appropriation Bill, the question being upon concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, an amendment was adopted after discussion, providing that no money appropriated by the bill for the present fiscal year, shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, to prohibit any retired officer being assigned to duty or any increase of the pay and allowances provided by law for retired officers of his grade, was discussed at length.

Mr. DRAKE opposed the amendment. He said that many officers physically unable to go to sea were capable of performing many duties on shore, and the country should not lose their services, nor they an opportunity to add to their limited pay. He also referred to the fact that these officers were not retired for incapacity, but arbitrarily upon reaching the age of sixty-two years; and that, as a rule, they were still in full enjoyment of their faculties. The amendment would throw out of the service some of our best naval officers.

Mr. WILSON claimed that the navy was overburdened with officers, there being three times as many as were necessary, and enough to command a navy of forty thousand men. He said that only $1,600,000 was required to pay the officers.

Mr. DRAKE argued that instead of an unnecessary surplus, there were not enough officers, and that the representations of Mr. WILSON would do great injustice to that class. Mr. WILSON proceeded to show that in the last ten years the Government has spent five hundred millions on the navy, and that its weakness today was deplorable. It was so weak that the Senate and the country would be surprised to know the truth. In regard to the retired officers, he understood some were acting as a sort of Port Admiral, and creating an unnecessary expense to pay the hire of persons required to wait on them.

Mr. ANTHONY, speaking of the imposition to which the Government had been subjected in the matter of ship-building, said he knew of ships built forty and fifty years ago, which were still doing good service, while ships built for the Government during the war were comparatively worthless. He agreed with Mr. WILSON that the navy was so weak as to make its condition deplorable, and he wanted to have the country know it. He argued that millions of money spent upon the navy since the breaking out of the rebellion had virtually been thrown away in consequence of the defective materials used. While a large navy afloat was not required, yet, as a means solely of economy, he would have plenty of ship timber on hand and ready for immediate use. An expenditure now of three millions in the purchase of live oak would, he thought, result eventually in a great saving to the Government. He read from the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, to show the necessity of increasing the effective force of the Navy.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, in order to economize time, in view of the wide range of the debate, agreed that the amendment of the Committee should be voted down. The amendment was then rejected.

Amendments to the bill were offered by Mr. CRAGIN, increasing the number of seamen, ordinary seamen, mechanics and boys in the Navy from 8,500 to 10,000. By Mr. DRAKE—For a board of survey to control the construction and equipment of vessels, and by Mr. NYE, providing for floating docks in Southern ports for repairs to vessels, authorizing balances of unexpended appropriations to be taken for the purpose.

Each of the amendments were voted down.

Mr. DAVIS made an argument in favor of an increase of the pay of lieutenants and officers below that grade. He submitted an amendment to that effect which was rejected; the pay table remaining as reported from the Naval Committee. The remaining amendments made in Committee of the Whole, were concurred in when the bill passed.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, Maine, called up the Fortification Appropriation bill.

A motion to lay on the table was negatived—Yeas 15, nays 22. The bill passed without debate on the amendments.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION AND APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to fix the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, as a uniform day for the election of Representatives in Congress, beginning in 1872.

Mr. HARLAN moved as an amendment the Apportionment bill, fixing the number of representatives at 300. The only difference between the amendment and the Apportionment bill, as previously passed by the Senate, is that the election for representatives in the next Congress by general ticket in States having an increase or diminution of representation is made positive, instead of being left to the State Legislatures. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that any State having a fraction of population exceeding one half the amount required for a representative shall be entitled to an additional representative. Adopted.

The bill then passed. The amendments require the concurrence of the House.

At 4½ o'clock, after an executive session of half an hour, the Senate took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ARMY BILL.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate met and proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill to reduce the number of army officers and for other purposes.

Mr. NYE opposed the bill as an ungrateful attempt to get rid of a few faithful and deserving officers who had nobly earned the gratitude of the country, but who were now to be ignominiously cut off because their services were not immediately available. He criticised the cutting down of the salaries of Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN as an attempt to degrade these distinguished Generals, to whom the country owed so much. The country would have given millions for SHERMAN'S success in his historic march to the sea, and yet that great General was now to be denied either fair or generous treatment. Instead of cutting down his salary, he (NYE) would erect a monument to the memory of SHERMAN in every city of the Union. So, too, with SHERIDAN, who, in the valleys of Virginia, had snatched victory from the jaws of defeat and cut off the retreat of the rebel army. He would not reduce their salaries one penny upon the principle of the thing. It should not be done in the name of justice, national credit and common prosperity.

Mr. SAWYER argued that while the operation of the bill would lose to the service some of the best officers in the service, the provision for paying retiring officers one year's pay and allowances would occasion an immense increase of expense. He believed that in the next three months there would be abundant occasion for the use of the army.

Mr. CARPENTER criticised the various provisions of the bill, particularly that prohibiting officers from wearing the uniforms of their brevetted rank, as an unmistakable evidence of an unfriendly spirit toward the army, unbecoming the dominant party in the country.

Mr. WILSON desired to say to the gentleman who had presumed to represent the army, that the army was enthusiastic for the bill, and that the pockets of members were full of letters from officers asking for it. He had received many such letters, and had yet to learn of a single staff officer in Washington opposed to it. The salaries of the General and Lieutenant-General of the army, he claimed, were not actually reduced $1,500 by the bill, because the allowance for fuel and quarters brought up the amounts to within that of the present salaries. The provision to abolish brevet uniforms was simply calculated to remove a cause of complaint, by securing a better system. Mr. WILSON further defended the bill from all the objections that had been urged against it.

Mr. WARNER said the effect of the pay section relating to salaries of officers would increase the expenses of the army $400,000 to $500,000 per annum, while the retirement of officers on one year's pay would make an additional expense of $800,000. He argued that the reduction of the army could be effected one year hence as cheaply as now, and that the signs of the times in the South, and upon the border, did not warrant an immediate reduction. The only economy in the bill was the pitiful sum proposed to be taken from the salaries of the General and Lieutenant-General, which he strenuously opposed.

After further remarks by Messrs. ABBOTT and BUCKINGHAM against the bill, Mr. CAMERON moved to lay the report on the table. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 16. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Gilbert, Harland, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Warner, Willey, Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Harris, Howard, McCreery, Pratt, Ramsey, Spencer, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson—16.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON bills were passed as follows:

Concerning the arsenal grounds in St. Louis, Mo.; authorizing the improvement of certain grounds owned by the United States in the City of Buffalo; and for the relief of the First Battalion, heavy artillery, of the Massachusetts volunteers.

At 10.50 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the Senate amendment to the House bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Immigration Company, and to confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory, was concurred in.

THE FUNDING AND TAX BILLS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the House insisted on its amendments to the Funding bill, and agreed to a Committee of Conference, and the Senate amendments to the Tax bill were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. SCHENCK, HOOPER of Massachusetts, and BROOKS of New-York, as the Committee of Conference on the Funding bill.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, asked to have the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill taken up.

Mr. FINKELNBURG said he would object, unless the amendments were to be concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS said he proposed to ask the House to non-concur, and he moved the rules be suspended, the amendments non-concurred in, and and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The rules were not suspended—77 to 52, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE CASE OF PAT WOODS RESUMED.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of PATRICK WOODS, in custody of the House for an assault on Mr. PORTER, member from Virginia.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, made the point of order that the prisoner should be present while his case was being tried in this police court, as he termed the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. WOODWARD stated the legal objections that he entertained against the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POTTER argued against the idea of there being a question of privilege involved in the assault, and consequently against the jurisdiction of the House in the matter.

Mr. BINGHAM closed the discussion by an argument in defense of the propositions contained in the majority report, and against those laid down by the minority.

The question was taken on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment to extend the term of imprisonment till the 4th of March next, and it was rejected—yeas 88, nays 89.

The vote was next taken on the resolution reported by the minority, directing WOODS to be immediately turned over to the Hustings Court at Richmond, Va., to be dealt with according to law. It was rejected—nays 50, yeas 120—a party vote.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, in that connection, desired to have a letter read, but as the previous question was operating, the reading was precluded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and on that the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarking that it was evident the day was to be fooled away with this case, moved that the House adjourn. Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether Mr. BROOKS was prepared to filibuster on behalf of his friend PAT WOODS, but Mr. BROOKS did not hear the remark.

After some time consumed in votes on dilatory motions, Mr. DAVIS withdrew the motion to reconsider, and moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, directing WOODS to be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for three months. Agreed to—yeas 119, nays 57.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. JUDD, from the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. He ended his remarks by stating that the adoption of the report was the only mode by which the South could obtain at this time banking facilities.

Mr. RANDALL opposed the report, declaring that if there was one thing on which the people were determined, it was that there should be no more national bank currency issued. If the three per cents were to be redeemed it should be done by an additional issue of greenbacks. He moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. COX opposed the report and announced his intention of voting to lay it on the table. All such legislation would be in vain unless they come to the specie basis.

Mr. INGERSOLL also opposed the report.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew the motion to lay on the table, preferring to let a direct vote be taken on agreeing to the Conference report.

The report was agreed to—yeas 100, nays 76, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

TRADE WITH PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to promote trade with Prince Edward's Island. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill fixes the duty on importations from Prince Edward's Island as follows: On barley, oats and potatoes, five cents per bushel; on horses and mules, $7 per head; on neat cattle, $5 per head; on calves, sheep, goats and swine, fifty cents per head; on mackerel, the catch of the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island, $1 per barrel, and of herring of like catch, fifty cents per barrel; provided, that no light money or anchorage fees shall be charged in the ports and harbors of the island on American vessels, and that no regular packet between the island and the United States shall be liable to pilot fees or dues in the island, except when pilots are actually taken; and provided further, that the manufactures and products of the United States shall be placed on the same footing, and received into the island at the same duties as the like products of Great Britain or any of her dependencies. The second section makes the act subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at any time by Congress.

ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the Arkansas contested case of CAMERON against ROOTS be laid on the table, and said he would call it up for action before the close of the session.

THE PAY OF CONTESTANTS.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution to pay contestants for seats as follows: Henry Foster, $3,500; George W. Greene, $2,000; W. D. Simpson, $1,500, and Charles Whittlesey, $1,500.

Mr. VAN WYCK opposed the payment of GREENE, saying that he had already received $5,000 as member; and Mr. COVODE thought that $3,500 was too large a sum to be paid to Mr. FOSTER.

After considerable discussion the resolution, modified by omitting the name of GEORGE W. GREENE, was agreed to.

ANOTHER CONTESTED CASE—MISSOURI.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, took up the Missouri contested election case of SWITZLER against DYER, the report of the majority being that DYER, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that WILLIAM F. SWITZLER the contestant, is.

The report of the minority (Mr. CESSNA) is that DYER is entitled to the seat.

After a discussion of two and a half hours, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The first vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. CESSNA from the minority of the Committee, declaring Mr. DYER, the sitting member, entitled to retain the seat, and it was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 55. So Mr. DYER retains his seat.

Mr. CESSNA offered a resolution to pay Mr. SWITZLER, the contestant, $5,000. Adopted.

TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship-Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House at 5:35 adjourned.

A New-Jersey Philanthropist—The Orphans' Home at Morristown.

Mr. A. MENARD, of Morristown, whose building a fine Orphans' Home at Morristown was lately mentioned in these columns, has just finished the good work which he begun, by deeding the entire buildings, fully furnished, together with the extensive grounds adjoining, to the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, to be used by them for the purpose of an Orphans' Home. Mr. MINARD, last Winter, obtained an act of incorporation from the State Legislature, and purposed watching over and supporting the Home himself, but, of late, finding his health failing, he concluded to place it in good hands before his health rendered him incapable of attending to it. The necessary deeds were passed last week, and the Methodist Episcopal Church is now the possessor of the finest private Home in the country. The bishops are to deed the building to trustees, not less than nine nor more than eighteen in number, who are to have the management of the Home, and the appointing to it of the inmates. As it will be necessary to secure a new act of incorporation during the coming Winter, the Home will, till then, remain under the superintendence of Mr. MINARD, and at his private expense. By the deed of transfer, Mr. MINARD stipulates that a preference shall be given to the daughters of foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church whose health or education renders it necessary for them to visit this country, and should these be not sufficient to fill the Home, orphan girls from any part of the United States will be admitted. In consequence of this clause the institution will not, in future, be known as the Orphans' Home, and some more suitable name will be chosen. At a certain period in the lives of the daughters of foreign missionaries, it is often desirable that they should revisit this country, and Mr. MINARD'S beneficence will now provide a home and free education for them.

The Bishops also bind themselves to keep the institution filled to its utmost capacity and to increase the buildings, should it be deemed necessary. The trustees are to be appointed from all parts of the country. The Home stands on South-street, Morristown, near the residence of Hon. GEO. T. COBB, and surrounded by grounds of from three to four acres. The building is of Pennsylvania pressed brick, and is of three stories, complete with all modern conveniences. It will hold, without inconvenience, thirty children, and has at present six inmates. The best of teachers are provided, the plan being to afford to orphan girls and daughters of missionaries an education which will fit them to in turn teach others. The total value of this magnificent gift to the Methodist Episcopal Church may be set down at little short of $75,000.

The Reynolds Homicide—Verdict.

The inquest before Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, adjourned from last evening, was continued yesterday morning. There was some present in the crowd who did not scruple to say that the chain testified to yesterday as having been found upon the deceased was placed in his pocket after his death. As there is great excitement among the respective friends of both parties—the deceased and the prisoner—and as the stories and statements of each are so contradictory, the testimony before the Coroner seems to be the only standard from which to form any opinion in the case.

Dr. CHABERT, of Hoboken, testified that he assisted Dr. KUDLICH in the post-mortem examination; that he found a bruise upon the head of deceased inflicted about a week since. He also testified to the nature and appearance of the stab wound upon deceased, substantially as stated by Dr. KUDLICH in his examination the day previous.

No further testimony was taken, and after a charge from the Coroner, the jury retired.

The jury comprised four different nationalities—Irish, German, American, and French. In a few moments the jury returned with a verdict declaring REYNOLDS died from stab wounds inflicted with a knife by HERMAN EBBINGER. EBBINGER was removed to the county jail to await his trial. Constable JOHNS, of Hoboken, after the inquest had closed, reported that he had found upon the spot where, according to MULLEN'S own story he had been standing at the time of the affray, a pair of brass knuckles and two slung-shots. MULLEN is yet in jail, not having succeeded in getting released upon a writ of habeas corpus.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Mass-Meeting in Brooklyn—Addresses by Gen. Jordan and Others—Distribution of Prizes.

In acordance with previous anouncements, a mass-meeting was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening to express sympathy for the struggling Cubans and raise means for the relief of their destitute women and children. The auditorium of the Academy was tastefully decorated with national emblems and banners, and the band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was present to give spirit to the occasion, but the audience was of very moderate dimensions, and not overflowing with enthusiasm. Mr. GEORGE W. BROWN, who has been the principal manager of the affair, presided, and stated the objects of the meeting and the difficulties which had been encountered in getting it up. He explained that gifts of jewelry and other valuables had been given to the Cuban Junta in New-York to aid in the cause of the patriots, to the value of about $10,000, and after mature deliberation it had been determined to dispose of them by raffle at a great public meeting, at which Gen. THOS. JORDAN should tell the story of his experiences in the island of Cuba, and set the cause of the patriots before them in the vivid light which his experiences enabled him to throw upon the subject. Accordingly, 10,000 tickets had been prepared and in part sold. The first seventy numbers drawn from the wheel were to secure the prizes, which varied in value from $5 to $1,200.

Mr. BROWN then read letters from several prominent men, who had been invited to be present and address the meeting, among them Senator FENTON, Congressmen JOHN A. LOGAN, FERNANDO WOOD and THOS. FITCH, and Ex-Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD. They all expressed their sympathy with the object of the meeting and their regret at not being able to be present.

After a few remarks by DAN. R. LIDDY, in which he spoke of the sympathy which the American people felt for the struggling patriots in Cuba, and the duty of the Government to concede them belligerent rights, Gen. THOS. JORDAN was introduced as one who had taken part in the struggle and knew whereof he spoke.

He said that he knew the cause of the Cubans to be just and noble. The oppression and tyranny under which they had suffered was of the most atrocious character, and they were now attempting to throw off the yoke of the tyrant. An American people in that position could not but command the sympathy of their fellow-Americans. The speaker then proceeded to relate his own experience as leader of the revolutionary forces of the island. He landed there in May, 1869, but was not a filibuster. He did not command the expedition, but only took charge of the forces after his arrival, and attempted to reduce them to organization. He knew that alone was what they needed, for the power of Spain was crumbling to pieces. The islanders were prepared to rise against it in all quarters, and even in Havana they were kept down only by the ferocious soldiery of Spain. He adopted the cause as an American soldier to overthrow despotism upon American soil. The expedition which he accompanied numbered only 170 men, of whom more than one-half were native Cubans. The entire aid derived from external sources had not exceeded 250 men and 6,000 stands of arms, although strenuous efforts were made to furnish them assistance from this country. Their failure was not due to the vigilance or energy of Spanish authority, but 20,000 muskets, much artillery and military stores had been seized by the keen-sighted officials of the United States, and England. This too, while Spain has been allowed to purchase arms and supplies and even fit out vessels of war to be used in the contest. This was called impartial neutrality. But the course of the United States had been far less injurious to the Cubans than the shabby conduct of England in seizing vessels in distress and condemning them as lawful prize. The Spanish Government had employed 100,000 men and fifty ships of war in the attempt to put down the insurrection, and yet it had hardly more than kept it out of the stronghold of Havana. The insurrection involved the whole island, except the small portion to the west of the capital, and that was kept down only by the merciless soldiery. The Spaniards, he said, were savage foes, never surpassed in brutality and inhumanity. They never spared their prisoners, but habitually butchered the sick and wounded. Accusations of a similar kind had been brought against the Cubans, but in the early part of the war they had shown great leniency toward their prisoners. This was abused by the Spaniards, who violated their parole and entered the army again, and perpetrated the grossest outrages. The Cubans were forced with great reluctance to retaliate for the murder of their men who fell in the hands of the Spaniards, but they never did it when any other course appeared open to them. Gen. QUESADA attempted to make an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, but the Spaniards had scornfully refused to treat with him. But the stories of Cuban cruelty had been greatly exaggerated. They had shown their humanity and lofty principle in numerous instances. They inaugurated their movement for national independence by a manumission of all their slaves, which they confirmed in their Constitution. Negroes have not only been set free, but have been allowed equal political rights and privileges with whites wherever the patriot cause has prevailed. No class entered into the revolution with more earnestness or a higher appreciation of the interests involved than they, and they have fought manfully side by side with white men.

The speaker closed with expressing his belief that whatever apparent apathy there might be, the sympathies of the people of this country must be with the Cubans in their struggle for deliverance from tyranny and cruel oppression and for national independence. They could not permit this brave people to be cowed into submission after their long and courageous struggle. There was one practical point which he wished to press. There were many old muskets stored away to rust. These would be of great service if they were brought forth and placed at his disposal to be sent to Cuba, there to become vocal again for liberty and justice, and for the overthrow of a monstrous tyranny. The hearts of all Cubans beat with a desire to free their beautiful and marvellously gifted isle from the baleful presence of the Spanish oppressor. If any desired to aid them in the way which he had suggested, and had not an old gun, they could buy new ones.

Gen. JORDAN'S speech was received with hearty applause, and Col. E. B. LANSING followed in a short but spirited address. He said that all governments were founded on some idea, and that of America was human liberty. The mission of this country was to aid the oppressed and down-trodden wherever they might be. It surely ought to stand by those who were struggling for liberty in Cuba and in Ireland. He urged that the concession of belligerent rights ought to have been made a year ago. If the Government did not grant this the people ought to rise and demand it, and in the first place they should take down the old muskets and dedicate them to the great cause of Cuban independence.

After the speaking was concluded a committee of two was appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing of prizes. The 10,000 numbers were put in a wheel, and Col. LANSING was blindfolded and proceeded to draw them. This proceeding occupied about an hour, and five only of the seventy prizes were drawn by persons in the audience. How many of the other numbers were among them not sold at all did not appear. The first prize drawn by a ticket-holder in the audience was the seventh on the list, a bronze clock valued at $500, which was received by CHARLES COLLINS, of Brooklyn.

The Missing Boy Joseph Mercer.

The investigation by Mr. CAMPBELL, Chief of Police, in relation to the supposed drowning of the boy JOSEPH MERCER, of Brooklyn, in the Missouri River, at East Platsmouth Station, Iowa, has developed the following particulars, given by JOSEPH BOWERS, a boy residing on Marion-street, near Patchen-avenue:

A few days prior to the 1st of May last, ROBT. KELLEY, formerly foreman in the *Union* newspaper office, and residing in Bainbridge-street near Patchen-avenue, left Brooklyn for Fremont, Nebraska, where KELLEY was reported to have property, taking with him the boys MERCER and BOWERS. Soon after reaching Fremont, KELLEY gave MERCER $30 for expenses and sent him to Omaha, since which time all trace of him as far as known has been lost.

Mrs. ANN MERCER, the mother of the boy, is also missing, but she is believed to be somewhere around Omaha.

Political.

At a meeting of the Republican Association of the Second Assembly District, held last evening at No. 34 Duane-street, EDWARD NICHOLS, President, pro tem, in the Chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting DENIS MCLOUGHLIN to resign the Presidency of the Association. After the admission of a number of new members, and the transaction of some routine business, the Association adjourned subject to the call of the first Vice-President.

Exercises at the High-Street Presbyterian Church in Newark—Installation of a Pastor.

The High-street Presbyterian Church was well filled last night to witness the installation of Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE as pastor. The inclement weather kept many away who would have otherwise attended, but still there were very few vacant seats. The exercises were opened by the *Te Deum* by the choir, reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. F. SMITH. Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, of the Third Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon from I. Corinthians, third and fourth verses: "We are laborers with God," &c. The subject was the "Evangelization of the People." This was to be done, he said, "First, by prayer, second, by the manifestation of truth, and third, by holy living." We must all work out our own sanctification. We accomplish this, first by prayer, second, by careful study of God's Word, and third, by good works.

Rev. Dr. STEARNS made the charge to the pastor in very appropriate words. Rev. Dr. FINDLEY gave the charge to the congregation. The benediction was pronounced by the newly-installed pastor, and the congregation were invited to greet their new minister.

A Jersey City Job.

A scheme, equal in its conception to any that originate in the New-York Common Council, has just been brought to light in Jersey City, hatched up in its newly-elected Common Council. Since the consolidation of the three cities of Jersey City, Hudson City and Bergen into one, a sort of public spirit has seemed to pervade the minds of the city officials, and among other improvements, the plan of a system of public parks has been actively discussed. At the late meeting of the Common Council, on Tuesday night, two plots of ground were offered to the city, one for $65,000 and the other for $108,000, in different parts the city. Since that meeting the St. George Cricket Ground has been offered to the city for sum of $123,000. It has just been discovered that certain of the worthy Councilmen, through their agents or dummies, had secured the refusal of the grounds for the sum of $80,000, and they now will use their influence as the city law-makers to have the job put through, putting the slight difference of $43,000 into their own pockets. It certainly looks as if there was work here for the somewhat dilatory Investigating Committee of the Jersey City Common Council.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday morning at Ward's Island. The regular statement was read as follows:

Number of alien passengers arrived to June 30, 1870	123,242
Number of alien passengers arrived since, to July 7, 1870	6,613
Total	129,855
To same date in 1869	142,492
Passengers arrived during week, (manifests not received)	3,960
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1870	$79,371 66
Aggregate receipts to June 30, 1870	318,725 59
Disbursements as per previous accounts, to June 29, 1870	287,319 98

Among the publications just received by Mr. BRENTANO are the *Graphic*, (a particularly fine number,) the *Illustrated London News, Tinsley's Magazine, London Society*, (holiday number,) the *World of Fashion, Punch, Nature*, and *Saturday Review*. Mr. BRENTANO has also for sale exclusively the funeral sermon preached by Dean STANLEY on CHARLES DICKENS—a discourse which will doubtless be preserved by all admirers of the great novelist.

A remarkable herb has lately been discovered in New-Jersey. It is called Cancer-plant, and is said to be the most powerful purifier of the human blood known to botany.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Fifty-Two Deaths

Were caused by kerosene oil, in New-York City, the past year. Burn Pratt's Astral Oil; this will not explode. Oil-house of CHAS. PRATT, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S KEROSENE OIL will burn longer and give better light than any other. Guaranteed non-explosive. Devoe Manufacturing Company, No. 117 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

RIDING WHIPS.—A choice selection, suited particularly for ladies' use, received by TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Exciting Debate in the French Chambers; France Opposed to a German Prince on the Spanish Throne; The Cortes to be Convoked; The Ecumenical Council; Mr. Low's Interview with Prince Kung.

General Topics.

Affairs in Georgia and Illinois; The President's Journey; The Mississippi Race; Rev. Mr. Fulton on Chas. Dickens; Destructive Fires; The Illinois Election; Boating at Harvard; The Catskills; The Indians.

Local Intelligence.

The Free Labor Bureau; A Chinese Entertainment; A Voluntary Prisoner; An Official Outwitted; Who Shall Be Heir; Singular Homicide; The Wappinger's Creek Murder.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; How to Cool Rooms; Musquitoes; Sheep Ticks; The Crows; Grapes; Curculios; Adulteration of Bone Flour; Smut in Wheat; Patent Cow-Milkers; Poultry-Keeping; Birds Again; Feeding Trout.

Editorial Comments.

The Senate and the Taxes; Universal Suffrage in France; The New Constitution of Illinois; What they Say to the College Boys; What are "Minor Matters?" A New Solution of the "Servant Girl" Question; The National Guard and Target Practice; The Chinese in the American Labor Market; The Latest European Difficulty; Census Delays and Difficulties; Messages from the Sea.

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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MARRIED.

BEGG—PARSONS.—On Tuesday, July 5, at the residence of Mr. T. McKenzie, No. 301 East 42d-st., New-York, by Rev. J. E. Searles, of the M. E. Church, Mr. ROBERT BEGG, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Wm. T. Parsons, Esq., D. P. G. M. of Newfoundland.

☞ Newfoundland and Aberdeen papers please take due notice.

YOUNGHUSBAND—SAVORY.—On Thursday, July 7, 1870, in Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, FREDERICK B. YOUNGHUSBAND, of Nebraska City, and LETITIA SAVORY, niece of John Savory, Esq., of London, England.

DIED.

CLUSSMAN.—On Tuesday, July 5, ANNIE E., wife of Lewis H. Clussman, and only daughter of the late James Morris.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) without further notice.

EADIE.—On Wednesday, 6th inst., WILLIAM G. EADIE, M. D.

Funeral from the Reformed Church at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

GRANT.—On Thursday, July 7, 1870, ROBERT GRANT.

Due notice will be given of the funeral in the daily papers.

HIGGINS.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 6, HARRY LEWIS, youngest son of John C. and Sarah S. Higgins, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 125 South 4th-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

HERTZ.—On Thursday, July 7, LINA, the beloved wife of Isaac Hertz, in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 741 Lexington-av., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HAMBLIN.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., SUSIE LOUISE, only child of E. C. and Sophie L. Hamblin, aged 1 year 8 months 25 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 6 Whiting-st., Lafayette, Jersey City, from the residence of her grandfather, Nehemiah Hicks.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, the 7th inst., WOODHULL LAWRENCE, son of Alfred N. and Elizabeth Lawrence, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, July 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PALMER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, WILLIAM A. PALMER, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 225 Hudson-st., Hoboken, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Madison, N. J., for interment.

RUSSELL.—At Greenfield, Mass., July 4, FRANCIS BURG RUSSELL, in his 32d year.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly at the Everett House, on July 6, Pay-master T. MARSTON TAYLOR, of the U. S. Navy. The remains will be taken to Boston, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

TEFFT.—At Factoryville, S. I., July 6, EMMA AUGUSTA, infant daughter of William E. and Emma A. Tefft, aged 10 months and 14 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 164 West 48th-st., Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 6, RICHARD HENRY, son of Henry S. and the late Mary D. Underhill, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 32 Prospect-st., on Friday afternoon, July 8, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Matinecock, L. I., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILD UP THE SYSTEM.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat, and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by sordid speculators in almost every town and village, with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague, and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant empirics seems almost incredible.

A CARD.

ASTOR HOUSE, July 7, 1870.

The undersigned are a Committee appointed by Mechanics Fire Engine Company, No. 6, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, of New-Orleans, with power to act in regard to all challenges which may be offered. Parties wishing to confer with us will please call at the Astor House, at 3 P. M., on the 8th, 9th or 10th inst.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. DIAMOND,
Captain Mechanics No. 6.
WM. SWAN,
Captain Hope H. and L. No. 3.
M. CARROLL,
President of Joint Committee.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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WITH TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.
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"We claim for Mr. Dixon the merit of having treated his subject in a fresh and original manner. He has done his best to see with his own eyes the vast country which he describes, and he has visited some parts of the land with which few even among its natives are familiar, and he has had the advantage of being brought into personal contact with a number of those Russians whose opinions are of most weight. The consequence is that he has been able to lay before general readers such a picture of Russia and the Russian people as cannot fail to interest them."—*Athenæum*, (London.)

"The Free Russia Mr. Dixon paints with a sure and powerful hand is, he tells us in his preface, 'the new empire born of the Crimean War, hoping to be pacific, meaning to be free.' His book is no book of travels in the ordinary sense, although much travel has gone to make it. It describes the people rather than the country: it analyzes society instead of photographing scenery. Mr. Dixon has succeeded in producing a book which is at once highly valuable and eminently readable. The information he conveys is very great, his judgments are evidently the result of much reflection, and his style is singularly forcible and picturesque."—*The Standard*, (London.)

"Mr. Dixon's book will be certain not only to interest but to please its readers, and it deserves to do so. Mr. Dixon brings before the eyes of his countrymen a picture of Russia, its scenery and its people, which is so novel and interesting that it can scarcely fail to arrest their attention."—*Saturday Review*, (London.)

"We heartily commend it to all who wish either for instruction or relaxation."—*Examiner*, (London.)

"Mr. Dixon is delightfully readable. 'Free Russia' has afforded us a great deal of pleasure. It is the best work of its clever and versatile author."—*Illustrated News*, (London.)

II.

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A NOVEL.
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"'Kilmeny' shows a many-sidedness which is excessively rare. It abounds, in the first place, with what is the rarest of all gifts—humor. The characters, too, are drawn with an individuality which makes them stand out clear and distinct."—*Westminster Review*, (London.)

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"Mr. Black's novels are always clever."—*Spectator*, (London.)

III.

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"Miss Thackeray has a fine sense of humor; and perhaps a nicer appreciation of character than any contemporary novelist."—*Saturday Review*, (London).

"Miss Thackeray possesses the happy and rare faculty of writing short stories well. She narrates briefly, without being indistinct; she describes succinctly, without being abrupt, hurried, or ungraceful. * * * Her keen powers of observation, and their nice, discriminating employment, are happily exhibited in her slighter writings, and in the little 'bits' of description to be found in them she shows her intense sense and appreciation of natural and artistic beauty."—*Examiner and London Review.*

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IMMIGRATION.

Meeting of the Commissioners—A New Member—Statistics.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at Ward's Island, yesterday morning. Present, the President, Mr. O'GORMAN, and Commissioners Bell, Hall, Hart, Nicholson, Husted, Frear, Wallach, Schaack and Lynch.

The contract for excavating the Lunatic Asylum was awarded to P. L. LYNDE, at $13,850, who was required to enter into bonds of $10,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

Mayor HALL offered a resolution that the subject of appointing a physician for lunatic asylums be referred back to the Ward's Island Committee, and that they be instructed to recommend to the Board for that position only the names of such physicians as are conversant with the German and English languages, at least, and report at the next meeting. It was adopted.

A resolution was adopted opposing the action of the Castle Garden Committee in expelling from the Garden PHILIP PHILDINS, who had been appointed as weigh-master by the Railroad Agency without authority of the Castle Garden Committee.

A resolution by Mr. NICHOLSON was adopted, that the subject of the erection of gas-works on Ward's Island be referred to the Ward's Island Committee to procure estimates as to probable cost, and report to the Board. On motion of Mr. FREAR the Board went into an election for Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CYRUS CURTISS, and Messrs. FREAR and HUSTED were appointed tellers.

The election resulted in the choice of ANDREW WILLMAN, that gentleman receiving 6, SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN 2, THOMAS H. O'CONOR 1, and HORACE GREELEY 1. The President declared Mr. WILLMAN elected, and the Secretary was directed to notify him of the fact.

Mr. FREAR moved that Mr. WILLMAN be placed on the several committees of which Mr. CURTISS was a member. To this Mr. WALLACH moved an amendment that the President be requested, in filling vacancies in the committees caused by the resignation of Mr. CURTISS, to take into consideration the request of the German Society—that the President of that society be placed on the Castle Garden Committee in place of Mr. CURTISS.

Mr. HART moved as a substitute, that inasmuch as Mr. WALLACH is a member of the Castle Garden Committee, and Mr. SCHAACK is on the Ward's Island and Finance Committees, the President be requested to appoint Mr. WILLMAN to fill the vacancies on the Committees occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CURTISS. This was carried, Mr. WALLACH voting in the negative.

Mr. WALLACH called up the resolution offered by him at the last meeting, that three members constitute a quorum of the Ward's Island and Castle Garden Committees, which consist of eight each. Lost.

Mr. FREAR offered a resolution, which was adopted, that, with a view to a more efficient government of this Commission, the Ward's Island Committee and the Castle Garden Committees be respectively authorized to make such changes in the employes of the several departments, with the exception of the officers mentioned in section 1, article 6 of the by-laws, as in their judgment may be necessary. The exceptions are the General Superintendent and Secretary, Deputy Superintendent, Treasurer, Chief Boarding Officer, chief clerks of the Landing Bureau, Information Bureau, Forwarding Bureau, Ward's Island Bureau, Labor Bureau, the medical officer, Warden of Ward's Island, Deputy Warden, storekeeper, chief surgeon, chief physician, consulting physician.

A motion of Mr. SCHAACK, on recommendation of the Building Committee that plans and specifications of the competing architects on the new Asylum building be returned, was adopted.

The Special Committee on the exchange of lands on Ward's Island with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, reported progress.

The Building Committee reported a resolution that the recommendation of the architect that a sea wall be built at low-water mark on the south-western point of the island, and that the earth excavated for the foundation of the Lunatic Asylum be deposited therein, was carried.

The semi-monthly statistics show that 122,242 alien passengers arrived up to June 30, and since to July 7, 10,824; total, 133,066. To same date in 1869, 142,492. Balance in bank Jan. 1, $79,371 66. Aggregate receipts to July 7, $337,962 67. Total, $417,434 33. Disbursements to June 30, $337,319 93. Balance with City Chamberlain, $80,014 40.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

The Board of Health and the Fat-Melters.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, consisting of Dr. G. CECCARINI, Chairman, and Commissioners GROSS and SMITH, held a private conference at the Rooms of the Board of Health, No. 300 Mulberry-street, yesterday, to hear suggestions from the aggrieved fat-melters with regard to the order recently issued forbidding them to carry on their business below One Hundred and Tenth-street. Reporters were not admitted, but, after the adjournment, they were given to understand that the conference was merely an informal talk, and resulted in nothing. On behalf of the Rendering Company, Mr. CAULFIELD, the President, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SCOTT and Mr. EVERETT, the inventor of the Rendering Company's apparatus, appeared before the Committee, and the fat-melters were represented by Mr. MCNEIL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. ISNER and Mr. TOBY. They set forth the hardship and inconvenience to them and their business resulting from the enforcement of the order of the Board of Health in a way they have often done before, but had no new suggestions to offer whereby the nuisances of which they are the authors could be abated short of an entire abandonment of the business in their present locality. Each one of the aggrieved parties was positive that his neighbor's establishment was alone the source of the nuisance, and that his own was sweet-smelling, innocuous and even healthy. They also claimed that some fat-melters were allowed to continue business while others were estopped, and demanded that the order of the Board of Health be enforced, if at all, thoroughly and impartially.

The Committee expressed themselves at the close of the conference decidedly opposed to any revocation of the order, and determined that the fat-melting business should utterly cease south of One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Chamber of Commerce—Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Hon. WM. E. DODGE in the chair. It was resolved that the regular meetings of the Chamber be suspended during August and September.

After considerable discussion, Messrs. PLINY FREEMAN, President of the Marine Insurance Company, and JOHN A. PARKER, President of the Globe Insurance Company, were elected members of the Chamber. Objection was made to these gentlemen, chiefly by Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, who opposed them because they were not merchants. After the election, Mr. PHELPS resigned as a member of the Chamber. A delegation of five members was appointed to attend the Convention of the Commercial Union of the State, at Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th inst.

On motion, Committee No. 4 of the Chamber was charged with the consideration of Quarantine laws, to report at the next meeting. The same Committee was then directed to report upon the Chinese immigration to this country.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Masonic—Appointment of the Asylum Committee.

During the session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, in this City, in June last, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for the new asylum, to be erected in connection with the new Masonic Hall now building, and to be supported from the income derived therefrom. The duties of the Committee will be chiefly to determine the manner in which the relief afforded by the asylum shall be dispensed. M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master, has just appointed the following distinguished Masons to act as such Committee: R. W. JAMES GIBSON, Salem; M.W. JOHN J. CRANE, New-York; R. W. JOSEPH H. TOONE, New-York; W. JOS. J. COUCH, New-York; R. W. JESSE B. ANTHONY, Troy; R. W. ALLEN C. BEACH, Watertown; M. W. CLINTON F. PAIGE, Binghamton; W. DAVID A. OGDEN, Penn Yan; and R. W. DAVID F. DAY, Buffalo.

Violation of the Census Law.

About fifteen persons have been reported to Marshal SHARPE for having refused to answer certain authorized questions made by Census-enumerators. Capiases have been issued in each case, summoning the offenders to appear before the United States Circuit Court in the suits which have been brought against them, for the recovery of fines. One gentleman, by the name of JUDSON, a resident of Fifth-avenue, who was charged with having declined to state the value of his personal and real estate property, appeared at the Marshal's Office a short time ago, for the purpose of denying the allegation that he had expressed any unwillingness to furnish the required information. He said he was unable to give the exact amount of his wealth. The suit in his case was subsequently discontinued on payment of costs.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 7, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Unsafe generally—Nos. 208 and 210 William-street; M. J. GILHOOLY, owner. Nos. 208 and 210 William-street, rear; same owner. No. 339 East Eleventh-street, rear; JAMES KELLY, owner.

Unsafe walls—No. 392 Cherry-street, front and west walls; R. GOELET, owner. No. 94½ Essex-street, rear wall; F. NOELKE, owner.

Unsafe foundation—Building south-east corner of Broadway and Walker-street; H. J. BANOS, owner.

Unsafe chimneys—No. 54 Roosevelt-street; A. W. BANKS, owner.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales of City lots made at the Exchange, yesterday, were by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., consisting of fifteen lots on the north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-third-street. The bidding was moderately active, although but few persons were present, and the entire property was finally knocked down to Mr. T. DUFFY for $33,000. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. disposed of some wharf property, known as Piers Nos. 23 and 24 East River. This sale realized $2,900. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY sold a house and fifteen acres of ground, located at Jamaica, Long Island, formerly the residence of Judge MOSES D. GALE, for $8,000. The last sale completed the transactions of the day, the details of which will be found annexed.

Although the above sales would seem to indicate a slight degree of activity in business, the prevailing characteristic of the market, as far as City property is concerned, is dullness. When things will change for the better is an unsolved problem for even those most conversant with real estate matters. Building, also, as will be seen from the list of the week, which is published in another column, sympathizes with the existing state of affairs, for the number of plans for new buildings submitted to Superintendent MACGREGOR, for the week ending yesterday, is only fourteen, a very perceptible decrease, and in number far below any list published since the opening of the year.

The sale of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, of property located at Cresskill, N. J., which took place yesterday, was well attended. The homestead, together with eight acres of ground, was sold to Mr. GILLESPIE, of this City, for $24,100. Of the villa lots, thirteen were disposed of at good prices, when the storm put an end to further transactions. The principal purchasers were Messrs. GILLESPIE and CRIER. The arrangements for reaching the grounds were admirable, and considering the weather, everything that could be done for the comfort of those in attendance was done. The result of the sale, as far as it proceeded, was most gratifying, the total amount received for the lots sold being $34,685. Details in full will be found in the summary.

For today no sales are advertised at the Exchange, and the only suburban sale noticed to take place is that at Kingston, Ulster County, this State, of a country-seat and farm of ninety acres, located at Saugerties, opposite Tivoli depot, on the Hudson River Railway. The property is sold under an order of the Supreme Court, and is said to be a desirable investment. The sale will take place today, as noted above, full particulars in regard to which can be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-street.

To-morrow, at Huguenot Park, New-Rochelle, at 1½ o'clock P. M., JAMES M. MILLER, offers at auction on the ground, 75 villa plots, each about 100x300 feet, situated on high ground, commanding a view of the Sound and surrounding country, contiguous to fine improvements, churches, schools, &c., and about one-half mile from the New-Rochelle and Pelhamville Station. Also the old homestead on the property. The sale is advertised as positive.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.	
By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.	
15 lots n. w. corner of Grand Boulevard and 143d-st., each 25x100	$33,000
By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
2 piers situate on the s. e. s. of South-st., known as Nos. 23 and 24, East River	$2,900
JAMAICA, L. I.	
By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury.	
Two-story house, out-buildings, and 15 acres of ground, known as Judge Gale's residence	$8,000
CRESSKILL, N. J.	
By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.	
Homestead and 8 acres on Madison, Washington and Lincoln avs.	$24,100
1 plot s. w. corner Washington and Madison avs., 100x310.6	1,400
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., same size	915
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., same size	835
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., same size	785
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., same size	810
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., 50x310.6	295
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., 50x about 200	140
1 plot adjoining Washington-av., 50x about 150	140
1 plot s. e. cor. Lincoln and Madison avs., 100x255	1,100
1 plot adjoining Lincoln-av., same size	795
1 plot adjoining Lincoln-av., same size	790
1 plot adjoining Lincoln-av., same size	780
1 plot adjoining Lincoln-av., same size	800

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Broadway, w. s., between 51st and 52d sts., 202x201x100.5x25x100.5x152.2, one-third share	$350,000
Dyckman-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Vermilyea-av., 100x100	1,200
Madison-st., s. s., 186.3 ft. e. of Pike-st., 25x100	15,000
21st-st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27x69, h. and l.	11,000
36th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 125x98.9	6,250
37th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	5,500
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 125x98.9	13,800
44th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	13,800
47th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	14,500
49th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	13,000
76th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	13,500
Lexington-av. and 39th-st., s. e. corner, 24x80, h. and l.	21,000
Post-av. and Hawthorne-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	6,760
Post-av. and Hawthorne-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	
Sherman-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 150x150	1,950
Vermilyea-av. and Hawthorne-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	1,600
1st-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of 32d-st., 20.6x100, h. and l.	10,250
2d-av. and 9th-st., 224 ft. w. of 2d-av., and 75 ft. s. of 9th-st., 10x12	900
4th-av. and 126th-st., n. e. corner, 25x90x75x25x100x115	400
5th-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 93d-st., 0.2x102.8x25.2x1.4x25x101.4, q. c.	100
8th-av., e. s., 102.10 ft. n. of 27th-st., 19.7x82, h. and l.	16,000
Leases Recorded.	
Albion-place, No. 7, 5 years, per year	$1,500
Cannon-st., corner Stanton-st., Eckford Works, 2 years, per year	3,000
Division-st., No. 82, 4 years, per year	1,075
Division-st., No. 86, 4 years, per year	1,600
Division-st., No. 84, 4 years, per year	600
Wall-st., No. 38, 10 years, per year	10,000
21st-st., No. 206 West, 5 years, per year	1,700
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 100x131	$8,000
Bergen-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 25x73.5	4,500
Centre-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 125x100	1,775
Myrtle-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 125x100	
Ellery-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,900
Fulton-st., e. s., No. 47, 16x61.8, h. and l., foreclosure	8,950
Fulton-st., n. e. s., 55.3 ft. s. e. of Front-st., 19.6x43.6x79x21.5x22.7, h. and l., (foreclosure)	8,450
Fulton-st., n. e. s., 74.9 ft. s. e. of Front-st., 16x61.8x11.7x19.9x7.9x43, h. and l., (foreclosure)	10,000
Furnald-st., n. s., 134.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x100	450
India and Franklin sts., s. w. corner, 25x95, h. and l.	12,500
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 50x100	550
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 50x100	550
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 50x100	600
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	640
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	640
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 100x100	1,280
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100	200
Monroe-st., w. s., 375 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x90	3,040
River-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100	650
Schenck-st., e. s., between Willoughby and De Kalb-avs., 2 lots	1,200
Sumter-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x85	750
Starr-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 175x100	1,540
Taylor-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 14.8x100	7,000
Union-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Broad-st., 4x100	150
Warren-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Smith-st., 12.6x100	6,500
Wyckoff-st., n. w. s., 190 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	7,200
1st-st. and Lawrence-av., s. w. corner, 100x100	2,500
1st-st., n. e. s., 308 ft. s. e. of New Bond-st., 27.5x56	800
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	7,050
21st-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 100x100	3,000
19th-st. and 5th-av., s. w. corner, 21x52	5,500
39th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 125x100.2	557
Flushing-av. and Washington-st., s. w. corner, 186x100x100x25x92x75	2,300
Marcy-av. and Gwinnet-st., n. e. corner 54x85	3,000
Portland-av., w. s., 215 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x100	9,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Hall-st., 18.6x100	9,000
4th-av., e. s., 77.1 ft. s. of 9th-st., 19x60	12,750
4th-av., e. s., 134.1 ft. s. of 9th-st., 19x60	
Bushwick.	
Adams-st., n. s., lots Nos. 44 and 54, 25x200	$5,000
New-Utrecht.	
3d-av., w. s., adjoining J. E. Bergen's, 18 acres, 25 perches	nom.
Baltic and Bennet avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	$2,200
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Northfield.	
Long Neck, adjoining Mathias Decker, Jr., 125x125	$2,000
Salt Meadow, adjoining Jas. W. Johnson, 7 26-100 acres	400
Plot adjoining Peter Haughwout, 5 37-100 acres	742
Middletown.	
Richmond Road and Howard-av., W. B. Duncan's, 10 207-1000 acres	$3,000
Richmond Pike, adjoining Prospect-av., 3 299-1000 acres	13,000
Southfield.	
Amboy road, corner of Eltingville, to New-York Bay road, 126x200x39x217	$750
Port Richmond.	
Grove-av., Phebe A. Van Pelt's, 25x105	$325
New-Brighton.	
Bard-av., adjoining F. G. Shaw's, 91x160 square feet, A. De Peyster's	$13,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
William and Church sts., n. e. corner, 25x78	$2,100
Broome-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 50x93	1,225
Montgomery-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Broome-st., 33x100	1,500
1st-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of New-st., 25x75	500
South Orange.	
Roland-av., s. w. s., 199 ft. from Prospect-st., 50x132	$400
Hoboken.	
Marshall-st., e. s., between 3d and 4th-sts., 97x100	$1,800
Jersey City.	
Bishop-st., lot No. 52, block No. 343	$345
Woodward-st., lots Nos. 52 and 53, block No. 339, Sussex map	1,600
Woodward-st., lot No. 62, block No. 339, Sussex map	830
Oxford-av., e. s., lots Nos. 58 and 60, block No. 1, Buck's map	300
Railroad-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Colgate-st., 25x80	1,200
Lots Nos. 5 to 12 and 42 to 59, block No. 343	23,000
Lots Nos. 1 and 66 to 71, inclusive, block No. 341	
Lot No. 65, block No. 341	500
Harrison.	
Sussex and Washington sts., n. e. corner, 97x100	$1,800
Bayonne.	
Avenue D, e. s., 201 ft. n. of 21st-st., 15x53	$1,672
Avenue D and 20th-st., s. w. corner, 327x339	16,257

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE COTTAGE, $2,900; ONE $3,500, one $5,000; full lots; twenty minutes from ferries, Brooklyn; very easy terms.
G. R. HART,
No. 183 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—MONTROSE STATION, Orange, N. J., near depot—Residence, grounds elegantly improved, containing every modern convenience; water and gas throughout; hard wood mantels; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished. For photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale, in Stamford, Conn., in Atlantic-st., fifth house from the depot, on the west side; one acre of ground, orchard, and all necessary out-buildings.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON GATES-AV., three-story brown-stone house; all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent $800 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

No. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 28 rooms, a square, English entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, green-houses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

No. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

No. 3. A PLOT OF 46 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

No. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12½ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

TWO FINE COTTAGES AND ONE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—Walls filled in with brick, eighteen rooms, nine closets and cellar; all modern improvements, pressure-water, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; also, thirty-eight superb building lots, at Marion, Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., at auction.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, as above, in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers. Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) thirty trains daily; also three lines horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property. Free rides on the day of sale.

Parties taking the 12 M. train foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with free lunch at the St. James Hotel, at 12½ P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale; those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. in twenty days, 70 per cent. bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; St. James Hotel, on the premises; or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York. In case of storm, sale will be held in St. James Hotel.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM,
To be sold by order of the Supreme Court,
ON JULY 8, 1870,
on the Court-house steps,
KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A country-seat and farm, on the west bank of the Hudson, at Saugerties, opposite Trivoli Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Building large and commodious, and in complete repair. Place has half a mile front on the river, and contains 90 acres under a high state of cultivation; is very desirable, and adjacent to the residences of Judge Vanderpool, Mr. Sheffield, the late Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Beekman, and others.

For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York City, or to
P. T. OVERBAUGH,
Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

HUGUENOT PARK, NEW-ROCHELLE, SATURDAY, July 9, at 1½ o'clock, on the ground, 75 villa plots, each about 100x300 feet, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country, contiguous to fine improvements, churches, schools, &c., about one-half mile from the New-Rochelle and Pelhamville Station. Also the old homestead on the property. Sale positive. Maps and particulars at the office.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $30,000 to $50,000 capital, in a safe and well-established manufacturing business in this City, paying handsome profits. The business at present amounts to $150,000, and can be doubled in less than a year with necessary capital. Large interest returns will be guaranteed, and the investment secured, if desired, by mortgage upon real estate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 692 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN NATIONAL BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

At an election held on the 22d inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
A. M. BININGER,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
GEORGE H. PECK.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 23, 1870, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent election for Directors of this Company, the former Board were unanimously re-elected

FOR DIRECTORS.

WM. C. PIERREPONT,	C. ZABRISKIE, JR.,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,	GARDNER COLBY,
CHARLES E. BILL,	JOHN S. FARLOW,
SAMUEL F. PHELPS,	DAVID UTLEY,
JOHN FERGUSON,	S. D. HUNGERFORD
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	TALCOTT H. CAMP,
DELOS DEWOLF.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the former officers were also unanimously re-elected, to wit:
W. C. PIERREPONT, President.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.
J. A. LAWYER, Secretary and Treasurer.

This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on and after the 15th July. Transfer-books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to date of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

PREPARATORY TO A MEETING of stockholders of this Company, to be held Sept. 1, 1870, the transfer-books will be closed July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$100,000 JERSEY CITY,
OPPOSITE NEW-YORK,
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS DUE IN 30 YEARS
FOR SALE AT PAR.
GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 9 NEW-ST.,
Offer the following desirable securities:
New-Orleans and Jackson 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Stg. and Int. Bonds.
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, 1st Mtg. 8 per cents.
Mississippi Central 8 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
Macon and Brunswick 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by Ga.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by S. C.
Savannah and Charleston 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by S. C.
Selma, Rome and Dalton 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Reg. 1866 Stock.
And will pay the highest market price for Southern, State, City and Railroad past-due Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 13 per cent. per annum:
Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and cotton tax.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.
FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York.
N. AUGUSTIN,
Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, JR.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds bought and sold by CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received until noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 26, 1866.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.
JAMES F. JOY,
NATH. THAYER,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, Trustees.
BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1868, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 34 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.
DIVIDEND.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of $2 per share (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st. The transfer-books will close on the 15th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 5th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 5th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STONINGTON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 5th inst.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, July 11, until when the transfer-books will be closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, 5th July, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870. Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the quarter ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS,
June 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,
SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Savannah Bank and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable MONDAY, July 11. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1870.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on TUESDAY, the 5th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profits for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on and after 11th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 1.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made on the 21st day of July, 1869, in the matter of the will of THOMAS PHILIPSON, deceased, so far as they relate to the bequest of £1,000 in the said will contained, and the proceeds of the sale of the Birkrigg Park estate by the same will bequeathed, and in the matter of an act of the 10th and 11th Victoria, intituled "An act for better securing trust funds and for the relief of trustees," and in the matter of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster, act 1850, and in the matter of the Court of Chancery of Lancaster, act 1854, a sum of £104 16 11 was transferred, and is now standing in cash, to the credit of the above matters to an account intituled "The account of the share of the testator's estate, to which James Philipson, the son of Robert Philipson, of Beathwaite Green, is entitled, if living," now pursuant to another order of the said Court made in the above matters, on the 11th day of May, 1870, the said James Philipson, (if living,) or, (if he be dead,) the person or persons claiming to be entitled to the said sum of £104 16 11, is, or are, by his or their solicitors, on or before the 31st day of October, 1870, to come in and prove his or their claims, at the office of the Registrar for the Preston District of the said Court, situate at No. 2 Fox-st., in Preston, in the said County Palatine, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said orders. Thursday, the 3d day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, is fixed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims, at the office of the said Registrar.

The said James Philipson was a blacksmith, and resided at Beathwaite Green, near Kendal, in the County of Westmoreland, in England. In the month of September or October, 1835, the said James Philipson went to New-York, in the United States of America, being at that time about forty years of age. About the month of March or April, 1836, the wife of the said James Philipson received a letter from him, dated from New-York, in the United States of America, requesting her and his family to follow him to New-York, and stating that if they did not arrive within six months from the date of his letter he should go to reside at Baltimore, in the said United States of America. Since the year 1836 no tidings whatever have been received of the said James Philipson by any member of his family in England.
JOSEPH CATTERALL, District Registrar.
B. & W. ASCROFT, No. 4 Cannon-st., Preston, Solicitors, agents for Moser, Arnold and Moser, of Kendal, Solicitors.
PRESTON, Lancashire, England, 13th June, 1870.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—SAMUEL GURNEY et al. against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against him as Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, (appointed in this cause and in causes between the same parties in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and in the Court of Common Pleas for Trumbull County, Ohio,) to present the same with a particular statement of the nature, grounds and amounts thereof, to Hon. William H. Leonard, referee, appointed by the said Court at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, by or before the 1st day of August, 1870, or be forever barred from the same.
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Receiver Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
MAY 10, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 9, at 1:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat. July 9	Caledonia	Wed. July 13
India	Sat. July 16	Iowa	Wed. July 20
Cambria	Sat. July 23	Dacian	Wed. July 27
Anglia	Sat. July 30	Dorian	Wed. Aug. 3
Australia	Sat. Aug. 6	Sidonian	Wed. Aug. 10
Columbia	Sat. Aug. 13	Britannia	Wed. Aug. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., July 13	Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14	Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, July 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth,)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......July 20, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

The Anchor Line Steam-ship CALEDONIA, Capt. OVENSTONE, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River for Bristol direct, on SATURDAY, 9th July, at 2 P. M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabins, according to location, $65 and $75; Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,)..........July 14
COLUMBIA, E. VAN SICE..........July 21
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE STEAMSHIP MISSOURI will sail on FRIDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, and not on THURSDAY, July 7, as previously advertised. S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 4th......7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th......6 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th......8 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th......12 M.
Wednesday, 6th....9 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.....1 P. M.
Thursday, 7th.....10 A. M.	Thursday, 7th......2 P. M.
Friday, 8th.....10:30 A. M.	Friday, 8th.....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 9th.....1 P. M.	Saturday, 9th.....4:30 P. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOATS for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HEARTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham Heartt, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will re-open Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED TO exchange reports and to fill vacancies in public schools, academies and female seminaries in the Northern, Southern and Western States. Send for MUTUAL PLAN. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can make the best of bread, cake, creams and jellies; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby from birth with the bottle; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at new No. 248, old No. 178, West 17th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and to wait on a lady by a very experienced and trustworthy American Protestant girl; is of very neat, genteel appearance; well educated and an excellent seamstress; refers to the lady she is now leaving. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIenced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; would take care of a sick lady; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework; good City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 316 59th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse or waitress. Apply at No. 330 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and fine washer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 356 West 23d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man, single, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; willing and obliging; has first-class City recommendations. Address B. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady, respectable man as waiter in a private family; has several years' City reference from first-class families as to capability. Call or address for two days in the store No. 758 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for H. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted City reference; no objection to the country. Address E. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a steady, unmarried man. Has twelve years' reference from a nobleman's family in Ireland; is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; no objection to the country. Address T. F., No. 327 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXperience who understands and can control millinery trade; also a salesman to sell goods, mostly by sample, in State of New-York. Address B. W. & CO., Box No. 1,967 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion on a gentleman's place as assistant gardener or groom; is accustomed to garden, green-houses and graperies; recommendations if required when seen. Address C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; City reference; none but those willing to pay good wages need apply; country preferred. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man with some gentleman for the Summer months, to take care of a road-team; can give the highest City reference from last employer. Address H., Coleman's, No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a man who fully understands his business; is willing and obliging; can milk; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIAble gardener who understands his business and is not afraid of work; wages $40 per month, with house and garden; location on the Hudson. Address T. R. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the art of silver-plating, bronzing and enameling grates. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the above branches of business. Address, stating terms, &c., BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

TO CAR-WHEEL MAKERS.—WANTED for a Canadian car-wheel foundry; he must be a practical molder, an experienced mechanic and well up in the mixing and melting of iron; good references required. Address by letter A. Z., St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, WITH GOOD REFerences, to go to Washington Heights, in a private family; one as first-class cook and to assist in washing; the other to do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at No. 75 Spring-st.

TO GUTTA-PERCHA WORKERS.—Wanted an experienced hand to insulate wire. Apply, before 6 P. M., this day, Room No. 261 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper. Address Post-office Box No. 3,898, stating salary and reference.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.
THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.
The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.
All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.
Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6TH-AV. (BOOTH'S THEATER.)
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before
JULY 20
will draw interest from July 1,
AT 7 PER CENT.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Pres'ts.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSON RHOADES, Secretaries.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.
Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:
On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DIX & COUSINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ROBERT DIX,
JAMES COUSINS.
ROBERT DIX will continue the shoe manufacturing business at Nos. 23 and 25 Warren-st., and will settle all matters relating to the late firm of Dix & Cousins.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LAWRENCE & HAIGHT, for the transaction of a banking and stock-brokerage business, at No. 2 Exchange-court.
F. N. LAWRENCE,
E. HAIGHT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in this City, under the firm of J. K. GRACIE & HAIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Mr. JAMES K. GRACIE will continue the business under his own name, at the same place, 5 New-st.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE firm of BALL, BERGEN & RAY, I have this day associated with me Mr. EDWARD LORD, and will continue the manufacturing of Bonnet Frames, &c., at No. 37 Prince-st., under the firm name of BERGEN & LORD.
EDWARD H. BERGEN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 193 North 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. A family leaving home would like to let the basement and first floor of their house, for three or four months, to a family of three or four persons; rent low; six rooms.

BOARDERS WANTED.—TO LET, WITH board in a private family, two second-story rooms, with bath-room and closets adjoining; excellent neighborhood; west side. Address MAYNARD, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO NICELY-furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred; family small and strictly private; best of reference given. Address No. 336 West 32d-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, to be let en suite or singly, in the house of a private family. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

NO. 793 LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—IF applied for at once, cool, pleasant rooms near the Park can be obtained for the Summer. Breakfast will be given if desired.

TO LET—NO. 290 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST—VERY COOL parlor and bed-room adjoining, suitable for single gentlemen, without board.

TO LET—AT NO. 120 2D-AV., FIRST-CLASS rooms to gentlemen, without board; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a private house; price from $8 to $10 per week; reductions for servants and children. Address E. H. LAYAYMAN, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.
This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.
TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.
BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1¼ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating.
E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—On the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, for gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., ADAMS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Grand-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.
No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.
No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.
No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.
No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.
No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
(Entrance on Greene,) P. O. Box No. 1,811,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, 1870, I shall by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the United States Ordnance Department of Pig-lead and Lead Bullets, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
100 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870.
150 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1870.
400 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the days and dates herein specified. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New-York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may, at its option, accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.
Further information can be had on application to this office. S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS

FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.
Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam-propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.
The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.
Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 20, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager and Treasurer
POSITIVELY
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the great spectacular romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
which must positively be withdrawn after this week.
MONDAY, July 11—First time in many years of the beautiful grand ballet pantomime, entitled
LA GISELLE,
in which Mme. KATE LANNER'S celebrated
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE
will make their first appearance in America.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

LINA EDWIN STAR COMBINATION.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE,
JULY 11,
USED UP,
AND
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Capt. Crosstree	Mr. STUART ROBSON
William	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Dame Hatley	Mr. J. C. CHATTERSON
Doggrass	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Susan	Miss LINA EDWIN

USED UP.

Sir Chas. Coldstream	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Ironbrace	Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lady Clutterbuck	Miss MARIE WILKINS
Mary	Miss LINA EDWIN

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK
of
FERNANDE,
and
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.
SATURDAY, July 9, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND LAST NIGHT OF FERNANDE—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER.

TERRACE GARDEN—58TH-ST., AND 3D-av., FRIDAY, July 8, 1870.—Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Mlle. Canissa and Mr. Habelmann, and full Orchestra. Admission, 25 cents.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES'

READY-MADE SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
THE NEW STYLES
FOR THIS MONTH
NOW READY.
SUITS FOR THE STREET,
SUITS FOR TRAVELING,
SUITS FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR,
SUITS FOR THE COUNTRY,
SUITS FOR PICNICS,
WHITE SUITS,
BUFF SUITS,
PINK SUITS,
GREEN SUITS,
BLUE SUITS,
FANCY SUITS,
LINEN SUITS,
AT $4, $5 AND $6 EACH AND UPWARD.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
Near Houston-st.

BATHING DRESSES

and
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A large variety at low prices at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,
No. 637 Broadway.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS $6, WORTH $12. Summer Bonnets $6, worth $12. Real Lace Hats and Bonnets half price. Straw Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs, three doors above Bleecker-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, 3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES.
The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¾ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¾ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MINNIE'S LUCK.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF
The above named attraction are announced by the management in consequence of engagements previously entered into with
MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET,
who will appear
ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
AND EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
in Charles Gayler's drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
First appearance of
Mr. JOS. K. EMMET,
in his great specialty of FRITZ, the German Emigrant, in Charles Gayler's triumphantly-successful Drama, in three acts, entitled,
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
performed for upward of
TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS
in all the principal cities of the United States to
LARGE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
and pronounced by the Press and the public
THE BEST COMBINATION OF FUN AND SENSATION ON THE STAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MARVELOUS NOVELTY.
THE FRENCH WRESTLERS,
THE FRENCH WRESTLERS,
Champions of the world, just brought to the United States by Samuel Colville, appear EVERY DAY at 3½ o'clock and EVERY EVENING at 9½ o'clock.
Mons. D'ATALIE, Mons. D'ATALIE,
THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW, and
Mlle. ANGELA, Mlle. ANGELA,
The Beautiful French Herculean Lady, The Female Sampson, appear EVERY DAY at 3 o'clock and EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

THIRD GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE, LANDING AT COZZENS' AND NEWBURG ONLY,
ON SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st. North River, 8:30 A. M.; landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg 4 P. M., Cozzens' 4:30 P. M. Arriving at New-York at 8:30 P. M.
The PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style and is provided with the finest restaurant a la carte afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel, and at the same time enjoy the most beautiful scenery of the Hudson, embracing the Palisados, the shores of Manhattan, the broad Tappan Zee, the romantic Highlands, West Point and the beautiful hill-sides of Orange and Dutchess. The management, induced by the popularity of these excursions, have determined to place the PLYMOUTH ROCK upon this route every Sunday during the Summer, and no pains will be spared to make them the most select and enjoyable excursions of the season.
The Band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser on board. Fares—To Cozzens', $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens' to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip to Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
JAS. FISK, JR., President.
CHAS. B. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Effective police arrangements have been made in connection with the boats, so that families and respectable people generally, can be assured of order and good regulations.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 61 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track, to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate, that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
2 casks Prunes.
600 boxes Macaroni.
6 bales P. S. Almonds.
50 barrels Currants.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Executors.
mh18-law6m*

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

The Grand Match at Hudson City—St. George vs. Germantown—The Game Drawn.

The match between the St. George Club, of this City, and the Germantown, of Philadelphia, which was commenced on the grounds of the St. George Club, at Hudson City, on Wednesday, was resumed at 11 A. M. yesterday, and the result was a drawn game. Messrs. BANCE and STEAD resumed their places at the wickets at 11 A. M., and before they were parted, BANCE had run up his score to 36 and STEAD his to 19. BUTTERFIELD afterward scored 9, but the remainder of the eleven added but little to the score, the last wicket falling for 146, of which 11 were extras. Shortly after 12 o'clock, Messrs. LARGE and McINTYRE went in on behalf of Germantown, for the second time, to the bowling of NORLEY and CARPENTER, and before they were parted the score had been run up to 45, LARGE being the first to retire, his contribution being a well-obtained 10. He was bowled by BUTTERFIELD, who had gone on at CARPENTER'S aid. Before McINTYRE was got rid of he had secured 45 marks by several splendid hits for fours, and one to leg for 5. BARCLAY, too, defended his stumps for some time for 15, NORLEY finally getting in on his stumps. After these three batsmen had been sent to the Club-house but little difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the others, some beautiful fielding being shown, a catch at slip by NORLEY being specially noteworthy, as also the stumping of WELSH by COOPER. The last wicket fell for 101, leaving St. George 100 to get to win, and as there was but an hour-and-a-half left before the time for drawing stumps, there was but slight chance of their being able to obtain the score. They went in to try, however, but a shower of rain interrupted proceedings, and, seeing that a draw was inevitable, they took things easy, and, consequently, were soon retired, CARPENTER'S 18 and BANCE'S 10 being the only double figure of the innings. When "time" was called, six wickets had fallen for 48, and a total of 53 had been reached. We give the full score below:

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Wood, c. Reed, b. McIntyre	20	Wood, b. J. Hargreaves	2
Norley, c. Nicholson, b. McIntyre	4	Norley, b. McIntyre	1
Cuby, b. McIntyre	19	Cuby, b. J. Hargreaves	6
Bance, c. T. Hargreaves, b. J. Hargreaves	36	Bance, not out	10
Cooper, c. T. Hargreaves, b. McIntyre	20	Cooper, b. McIntyre	4
Carpenter, b. Large	2	Carpenter, c. T. Hargreaves, b. J. Hargreaves	18
Stead, b. McIntyre	19	Stead, c. Rastell, b. McIntyre	5
Brown, b. J. Hargreaves	6	Brown, not out	3
Butterfield, c. Barclay, b. McIntyre	9	Byes, 2; wides, 2	4
Talbot, b. McIntyre	0		
Mumford, not out	8		
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3; no balls, 1	11		
Total	146	Total	55

GERMANTOWN.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
McIntyre, c. Cuby, b. Norley	17	McIntyre, b. Carpenter	45
Large, c. Bance, b. Norley	34	Large, b. Butterfield	10
Barclay, c. Cooper, b. Norley	9	Barclay, b. Norley	15
J. Hargreaves, c. Wood, b. Norley	34	J. Hargreaves, b. Norley	12
Rastell, st. Cooper, b. Norley	1	Rastell, c. Norley, b. Carpenter	0
Reed, c. Stead, b. Norley	15	Reed, b. Carpenter	3
T. Hargreaves, c. Carpenter, b. Norley	16	T. Hargreaves, b. Carpenter	8
Welsh, b. Norley	5	Welsh, st. Cooper, b. Norley	1
Fisher, c. and b. Norley	0	Fisher, c. Carpenter, b. Norley	0
Nicholson, c. Bance, b. Carpenter	6	Nicholson, not out	0
McKean, not out	6	McKean, c. Cooper, b. Norley	0
Leg-bye	1	Byes, 3; wides, 2	5
Total	144	Total	101

BOWLING SCORE.

St. George—First Inning.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
Norley	161	68	17	9	0
Carpenter	120	63	8	1	0
Butterfield	40	12	3	0	0

Second Inning.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
Norley	130	39	16	5	0
Carpenter	84	30	12	4	0
Butterfield	48	27	3	1	2

Germantown—First Inning.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
McIntyre	55	29	22	7	0
T. Hargreaves	20	19	1	0	2
Large	52	43	2	1	0
Barclay	18	12	0	0	0
Welsh	20	16	1	0	1
J. Hargreaves	40	16	3	2	0

Second Inning.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
McIntyre	64	23	6	3	2
J. Hargreaves	60	26	4	3	0

On Monday next the grand match between the New-York and St. George Clubs will be commenced on the grounds of the former Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. Play will be called at 11 A. M. and stumps drawn at 6½.

BASE-BALL.

White Stockings vs. Eckford.

The contest between these clubs, announced to be played on the Union Grounds, yesterday, was abruptly terminated in the first inning by the rain. The White Stockings went to the bat and scored 3 runs, and the Eckfords had two men out and no runs scored, when the rain poured down in torrents and the game was called.

To-day the White Stockings will play the Unions, at Tremont, and a close game is anticipated, as SMITH and MARTIN, of the old Union nine, are to play in the match. On Saturday, the White Stockings will play the amateur champion nine of the Star Club, on the Capitoline Ground, and the Chicago players, anticipating a strong resistance, have strengthened their nine by introducing BURNS, the swift pitcher of the College nine, as their pitcher on the occasion. Inasmuch as BURNS played in the Union nine as right field in their regular match with the Athletics the latter part of May, that fact would exclude him from participation in this game, but for the other fact that the Chicago Club are not an Association Club, and therefore are outside of the control of the rules.

ROSE HILL VS. PRINCETON.

These College nines met at Tremont yesterday, but their game, like that of the Eckford and White Stocking match, was stopped by the rain in the first innings, the score standing at 7 to 3 in favor of Rose Hill.

THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park Trotting Meeting—Second Day—St. Elmo Wins the Purse for 2:40 Horses.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fleetwood Park trotting meeting. Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather there was not a large attendance present. After the first heat of the only race trotted, although there were two announced on the programme, the rain came down very heavily, rendering the track muddy and holding, and the drivers a pitiable spectacle as they came in after each heat. The purse trotted for was one of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, in harness; the winner taking $700, the second horse $200, and the third $100. Of the ten horses entered six started; the absentees being *Lady Augusta*, *Experiment*, *Penobscot Chief*, and *Rose Standish*. The starters were: J. H. WHITSON'S ch. g. *Clarence*; DAN MACE'S blk. m. *Tempest*; B. DANIELS' r. m. *Village Girl*; J. LOVETT'S b. m. *Lady Franklin*; E. C. WHITE'S ch. m. *Fanny Fern*; and O. A. HICKOK'S s. s. *St. Elmo*. Some surprise was felt at the proprietors of the course allowing PHILLIPS, the driver of *Fanny Fern*, to appear on the track behind her, for in conjunction with the owner, he had been ruled off the Narragansett Park Course last Fall, for fraud in disguising a horse they had entered there, and the Fleetwood-Park proprietors belong to the National Association, and a person or horse ruled off one track, is *de facto* ruled off every other belonging to it. In the case of PETER MANEE, for his complicity in the same affair, the sentence was general expulsion from all the courses, but the new laws mightily resemble cobwebs; the offenders possessing influence and power set them at defiance, while those who are not fortunate enough to possess both are made the scapegoats. On the previous day we saw two horses, notoriously belonging to and trained in the same stable, allowed to start in the same race, and this in direct contravention of the law against it, passed by the Turf Congress. The new laws are in reality dead letters, for no judges that we have yet seen have the moral power to enforce them, and the new trotting tracks, like Fleetwood, remain passive in the matter, instead of endeavoring to practically carry out the rules they assisted, with such a flourish of trumpets, in framing. Under such a state of things there is little hope of that revival of the interests and elevation of the trotting turf so eloquently descanted upon at the time of the late congress of associations in this City.

In the pool-selling on the race yesterday, *Clarence* and *St. Elmo* sold for nearly equal sums, *Fanny Fern* being third choice, and the rest in the field. In the first heat, *Fanny Fern* led to the quarter in 35 seconds, with *Tempest* second, *Village Girl* third, *Lady Franklin* fourth, and *Clarence* last. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:15½, *Tempest* was half a length in front of *Fanny Fern*, with *St. Elmo* third, two lengths before *Lady Franklin*, and *Clarence* still in the rear. On the three-quarter stretch *Fanny Fern* took the lead, breaking and running considerably, but *St. Elmo* outtrotted her on the homestretch, and beat her to the score; time—2:35. The judges placed *Fanny Fern* last horse for running; giving *Tempest* second place, *Village Girl* third, *Lady Franklin* fourth, and *Clarence* fifth.

The betting was now $200 to $130 on *St. Elmo* against the field for the second heat, during the running of which the rain came down heavily. *Tempest* led to the quarter in thirty-eight seconds, but *Fanny Fern* was in front as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:16; *Tempest* there being second, *Clarence* third, and *St. Elmo* next. On the third quarter *Clarence* joined the two leaders, and led a neck at the three-quarter pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest* and *St. Elmo*, the two next horses. Coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* outtrotted *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was now the favorite at $160 to $125 against the field. The favorite led to the quarter, with *Tempest* second, *Lady Franklin* third, and *Clarence* fourth, *Village Girl* bringing up the rear. The same positions were retained at the half-mile pole, *Tempest* doing considerable running. *Clarence* led the lot at the three-quarter pole, but *Fanny Fern* and *Tempest* both passed him in coming up the short quarter-stretch, and after a close finish, which many thought the mare had a neck the best of, the judges decided it a dead heat between *Tempest* and *Fanny Fern*; *Clarence* third, *St. Elmo* next, and *Village Girl* distanced; time—2:45½.

The result of this heat plunged the betting men into a quandary, and to get right they laid $150 to $120 on the field against *Fanny Fern*. The latter lead from start to finish, and won the heat easily by three lengths from *St. Elmo*; *Tempest* third, and *Clarence*, fourth. Time—2:47. It was now $120 to $20 on *Fanny Fern*, but casting a shoe, she broke repeatedly on the fifth heat, and *St. Elmo* won by three lengths from *Tempest*, *Fanny Fern* third and *Clarence* fourth. Time—2:48½. *Lady Franklin* had been drawn before the heat, and after it *Clarence* was ruled out for not winning a heat in five. The betting now veered round to $150 to $100 on *St. Elmo*, who, trotting squarely, won the heat and race by a length, from *Fanny Fern*, who was, however, distanced by the judges for doing too much running—a decision which in strict judges they ought to have done in the first heat, where she did fully as much running as in this heat. *Tempest* won the second money. Time—2:42.

SUMMARY.

Purse $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:40, best three in five, in harness; $700 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

O. A. Hickok names s. s. St. Elmo	1	4	4	2	1	1
D. Mace names blk. m. Tempest	3	3	0	3	2	2
E. C. White names ch. m. Fanny Fern	2	1	0	1	3 dis.	
J. H. Whitson names s. g. Clarence	6	2	3	4	4 r.o.	
B. Daniels names r. m. Village Girl	4	5 dis.				
John Lovett names b. m. Lady Franklin	5	6	5	5 dr.		

Time—2:35, 2:37½, 2:45½, 2:47, 2:48½, 2:42.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Working Men in Council—The Chinese to be Legislated Out of the Country—Moral Suasion and Intelligence vs. Violence.

Last evening a meeting of the Working Men's League of the Sixth Senatorial District, an organization newly effected through the efforts of Mr. JOHN R. HENNESSY and other laboring men of the City, the object as set forth in their circular being "the protection of the rights and interests of the laboring classes generally, and more especially to guard against any further introduction of the coolie or Chinese labor in our midst," was held at Putnam Hall, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street.

Between 300 and 400 persons were present, and throughout the evening evinced the greatest interest in all that was said regarding the introduction of the "coming man" in our midst.

Mr. HENNESSY presided, and introduced to the meeting Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG, President of the Working Men's Union. Such was the interest that that gentleman felt in this matter, that, as he remarked by way of introduction, "he had walked all the way from the City Hall, minus his evening meal, for the purpose of being present to explain his views." It was with him a source of gratification to meet so many of his fellow laboring men in council. Labor unions were assuming vast proportions, and it was well that it was so, as interests of vast proportions were at stake. He thought the introduction of the coolie into this country one of the greatest evils that can befall the great hosts who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, their presence tending to degrade and impoverish an honest and intelligent people. We cannot sit still, he said, and see them coming, but must organize and combat by hard work the question as to their right to take away our bread from us who have struggled for years to preserve the integrity of our institutions and the law of the land. Alluding to the capitalists of the "Bay State" who had first organized this system of "white slavery," he said they would be among the first to suffer. It was not only on account of the poor, ignorant Chinese that had been induced to leave their homes for this hemisphere by speculators that these unions were being effected throughout the country, but it was to let them know (the capitalists) that working men were determined to stand by one another in their endeavors to keep them from being mere slaves, subject to their whims. He believed by a firm stand and good organizations their efforts in this direction would result to their benefit, and eventually to the passage by Congress of laws prohibiting their importation to this country. If those, said he, whom we have placed in high positions do not attend to this matter, we ourselves will take it in hand, and place in position men from among us who can and will. Some had said that he was in favor of using violence to the Chinese, but such was not the case, as intelligence and moral suasion together were all that were necessary to accomplish what they desired. The working man, in his opinion, had as just a right to place a market valuation upon his labors, as the rich man on his; and it was an unjust thing to introduce a race who by their habits can live upon one-tenth that a white man can live on, and who, in time, if permitted, would paralyze the arm of white labor throughout the country. The industrial classes were even now far more familiar with the events of the day than the wealthy, who, in their eagerness to grasp more, would involve the country in utter ruin. He closed by urging the importance of organizing clubs throughout the land to keep the great subject alive in the minds of all working men who were opposed to being made slaves and beggars, by the introduction of the coolie in the country.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A new and unexpected source of peril to the stability of our republican institutions, and more especially the well-being and progress of the laboring classes, has arrived in the shape of an attempt to import in our midst the degraded and heathenish Asiatic for the purpose of competing with our own working men and reducing them to the same level; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the working men of the Sixth Senatorial District, believing in the old maxim that forewarned is forearmed, organize themselves at once into a body, to be known as the Working Men's League of the Sixth Senatorial District, the object and purposes of which shall be, the prevention, by all honorable means, of any attempt, in this City, similar to those of recent occurrence in Massachusetts, to debase and virtually enslave our working men, by bringing into forced and unnatural rivalry with them the lowest and vilest of the Chinese population.

Resolved, That, coinciding with the views of Senator CASSERLY, of California, in his late oration on the 4th inst., we believe it to be the duty of our working men everywhere throughout the land to organize in their own behalf and trust not to the idle promises of politicians of any party for protection; that by so doing they will be enabled to wield the privilege of the ballot more effectively, and compel such legislation on the part of our law-makers as will stop further inroads on their rights and stay the further progress of the impending danger.

Resolved, That we earnestly exhort our brethren and fellow-citizens to take heed in time, and profiting by the warning already given, proceed without delay to the work of consolidating their ranks ere it becomes too late, and thereby save us from what may prove the cause of the most terrible social and political commotions.

The meeting was addressed by President HENNESSY and Mr. COONY, who reiterated Mr. YOUNG'S remarks in regard to the coolie question. It was then adjourned until the evening of July 21.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Commissioner SHIELDS devoted considerable time yesterday to the hearing of evidence in the case of LUIGI RAFFETO, the Italian accused of having smuggled a large quantity of jewelry in this port on board of the steamer *Paraguay* a short time ago. The main facts connected with the charge were elicited at previous examinations. ANTONIO D. GILIO, an emigrant agent, and FRANK F. ADLER, were called as witnesses, the latter testifying that the prisoner had expressed a willingness to pay the Custom-house duties on the goods which were found in his possession, provided the Customs officials would allow him the 40 francs which he had expended. The examination was then adjourned until today. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON appeared for the Government in the case.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 23, Female Department, took place yesterday afternoon at the school in City Hall-place. There was a large number of friends present. Among the most prominent were Judge Larremore, Superintendents Kiddle, and Jones, Commissioner Brennan, James Campbell, Terence Farley, Thomas D. Conroy and others. The exercises consisted of singing, piano solos and duets, tableaux, readings, compositions, &c., and were well executed. Addresses were made by Judge LARREMORE, Superintendents KIDDLE, JONES and THOMAS D. CONROY. The exercises reflected much credit on the Principal, Miss MARY J. GALLAGHER and her corps of teachers.

Superintendent JOURDAN desires to publish the fact that he has in his custody, at Police Head-quarters, a lost boy, aged six years, named JAMES McGINNIS, with dark-blue eyes, light hair, dressed in a brown suit trimmed with black, blue-striped woolen stockings. The boy was found in Barclay-street on the 6th inst., and had in his hand a large black bag containing female wearing apparel, and he is supposed to belong in Newark, N. J.

The Merchants' Committee on Quarantine Affairs are preparing an address, the nature of which has not transpired, which will be circulated in a few days. The Commissioners have adopted as rates for lighterage and stevedoring the highest of any in the harbor, at which the merchants are greatly dissatisfied. Measures are being taken to discharge coffee at Red Hook, and probably vessels bringing it will not be required to discharge into lighters.

The Olympic Lodge No. 207, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held their annual Summer-night festival at Sulzer's East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, last night. The festival was well attended, and, the night being pleasant, the party enjoyed dancing heartily, and till a late hour. Mr. ISRAEL STONE was floor manager, and the Committee of Arrangements was composed of Messrs. Charles Marks, Chairman; Elias Goodman, Henry Zeltner, S. Wilchinsky and L. Lewin.

The authorities of San Francisco have decided on the erection of a new City Hall for that city. It is expected that the proposed edifice will cost about $1,500,000 in gold, and the successful competitor will receive a premium of $2,500, and, probably, will be desired to superintend the construction of the building at a salary of $300 gold, per month, which, together with the premium, would probably make up the reward to about the regular charge of our architects.

Three laboring men engaged in blasting out a well for Mr. WILLIAM A. BAILEY, at New-Brighton, were suffocated by foul air, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Two of the men were restored by prompt medical and other assistance, but the third, ALLY CLARK, a man of family, residing in Jersey-street, was too far gone when taken out of the well, and died in a few minutes thereafter.

H. W. FORD, Esq., cashier of the Bank of the Republic, was severely injured yesterday. He was raising a small awning over the window, and while doing so rested his weight upon the window-screen, which gave away and precipitated him into the area. He struck upon his head and was carried into the bank insensible, in which state he remained over two hours. His medical attendants state that, notwithstanding the apparent seriousness of his injuries, he will recover.

The arrivals at Castle Garden, yesterday, were the *Bremen* with 300, *Western Metropolis* with 943, and *India* with 550; total, 1,793.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor held their regular weekly meeting at Flatbush yesterday. The number of inmates in the Almshouse is at present 945, an increase of 20 during the past week. The receipts for the past week were $1,501, and the bills ordered to be paid for the month, $6,969.

ANNIE LEWIS, of No. 133 Myrtle-avenue, was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice WALSH, for attempting to pass forged checks for $75 and $99, on the Dime Savings Bank, under the name of EMELINE DANIELS. It appears that she took EMELINE'S bank-book without permission, and procured the first $75 by swearing that she was EMILINE DANIELS. She was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The color factory of C. T. REYNOLDS, near the Navy-yard, against which complaint was entered by Col. BOONE, some time ago, has been declared a nuisance by the Committee appointed to investigate the matter by the Secretary of the Navy, and the District-Attorney has been directed to proceed against it by mandamus or otherwise.

Justice LYNCH, of the Sixth District Court, has found himself unexpectedly thrown into trouble by the refusal of the Mayor and Controller to sign the warrant necessary for him to procure his salary, on the ground that he had failed to report concerning $600 collected at his Court for fines.

Mr. BENNETT, Ex-Chairman of the Republican General Committee, in view of the disturbance that occurred at the last meeting of that body, announces it as a fact that henceforth there will be two General Committees in the county.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at No. 514 Washington-street, occupied by A. L. EARLE & SON, damaging the building to the extent of $200, and the stock to the extent of $100. No insurance.

At 4 P. M., yesterday, a man named PETER DOUGHERTY dropped dead at the corner of Columbia and Atlantic streets. Coroner JONES will hold an inquest to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

A few Sundays since one of the missionaries of the Howard Mission, with a number of the children, visited Patchogue for the purpose of obtaining aid for the mission. One hundred and forty dollars were collected in the Congregational Church, and eighty-three dollars in the Methodist Church. A large quantity of clothing and other useful articles were also obtained.

By the provisions of the new charter of Long Island City, the Recorder is given exclusive jurisdiction in issuing all criminal process, and all process other than in civil action; is empowered to hear all complaints and conduct all examinations in criminal cases; to hold the Court of Special Sessions, with all the power and jurisdiction of such Courts, and to try, convict and sentence all persons who may be guilty of offences triable by Courts of Special Sessions. The provisions of the charter will take effect next Monday, but by some oversight the Recorder is not installed in his office until Aug. 1, consequently, there will be an interregnum in the administration of the criminal justice of Long Island City of about three weeks. The Justices of the Peace of Queens County formerly tried both criminal and civil cases, but are now restricted to civil cases alone, within the city limits.

The following have been elected officers of Patchogue Division S. of T.: W. P., J. R. BROUGHTON; W. H., Mrs. MARY FURMAN; R. S., E. BAILY; T., D. T. RAYNOR; Chaplain, N. O. SMITH; C., H. WOOD; A. C., Miss C. WICKS.

The contract for building a new school-house in District No. 5, in the village of Southold, has been awarded to Mr. JOSHUA PAYNE, of the same place. The building will cost about $4,000.

WM. ALBIN, a young man residing in Sag Harbor, was badly burned on the 4th by an explosion of some powder in his pocket, which some companions, as a joke, ignited.

The Grand Division S. of T. of Eastern New York, meet at Patchogue, July 26, 27 and 28. A large gathering is expected.

STATEN ISLAND.

The beautiful ground of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, between New-Brighton and Factoryville, are threatened with invasion, as the inhabitants have petitioned the Board of Trustees of the village of New-Brighton to have Prospect-avenue extended from Clinton-avenue to Bard-avenue, Broadway, and Mill road, without delay. This, if carried out, will run a street right through the Harbor grounds, but will save the residents of Central Brighton a detour of about one mile to the ferry.

The Police Commissioners are rapidly fitting up the new premises at Port Richmond, to be used as head-quarters. The first, second and third floors will be occupied as offices and quarters for the men, with two rooms for the Captain and Sergeant, and the cellar kitchen is being subdivided into cells for the reception of prisoners.

The people of New-Brighton are evidently not inclined to have any delays over the erection of the new Church of the Ascension at that place, as already the first instalment of 1,200 tons of fine granite is being delivered on the grounds chosen as the site for the new edifice. The stone is taken from the Sands Quarry, North-field.

The Trustees of the Staten Island Cemetery have just published their report for the year, by which it appears that the receipts, including assessments, have been $365 56, and the expenditure $384 63. Cash on hand, $16 21. The cemetery is kept in very fine order.

Post Kimball, No. 106, G. A. R., will hold their encampments every second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at the Lyceum, Stapleton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Committee of the New-York East Conference, to whom was recently referred the selection of a suitable site for the establishment of an academical institution, college or university, for young persons of both sexes, visited Grand Park on Wednesday and examined the beautiful mansion and grounds recently occupied by THOMAS R. HAWLEY, Esq., and unanimously expressed themselves in favor of reporting in favor of locating their prospective institution there, and purchasing ten acres of land, with the buildings thereon. The ground is high and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound.

The brothers and boys of the Roman Catholic Protectory, in the town of Westchester, who were injured on the evening of the Fourth by the falling of a platform, are, according to the report of Dr. RODENSTEIN, the attending physician, all doing very well.

NEW-JERSEY.

The wife of Mr. DANIEL A. BEAM, residing at No. 52 Astor-street, Newark, sent her little son, Wednesday night, to the drug-store of ISAAC W. JAQUES, corner of Parkhurst and Brunswick streets, for a grain of quinine. The clerk through mistake sent morphine, understanding the boy to call for it, and the sick lady took the whole, which was far too much for a person of her limited strength. A physician was called, and the effects of the morphine counteracted, and the invalid is now thought to be out of danger.

Four New-Yorkers, Dr. BRADLEY and wife, of the Hoffman House, SHERMAN G. WHEELER and Miss JARVIS, while on their way in a private carriage to the Clifton Grove Hotel, near Paterson, on Wednesday afternoon, met with an accident that came near proving fatal to all. As they reached the railroad track at the Weasle road crossing they failed to notice a freight train coming in sight until they struck the track. The train blew no whistle and rang no bell. Mr. WHEELER jumped from the carriage and tried to catch the horse by the head, one of the cars striking his arm as it passed. The horses plunged down the track about fifty feet and then went over the bank, at the foot of which they brought up in a general smash on their backs. The carriage was broken to pieces, and the horses, a valuable team worth $3,000, almost ruined. Miss JARVIS, who was inside, probably owes her life to the strong carriage-top, which prevented her being seriously injured.

The Democratic editors of New-Jersey met on Wednesday, at Moore's Hotel in New-Brunswick, for social and political purposes. The State Central Democratic Committee were also present, including Gov. RANDOLPH, THOS. DUNN ENGLISH, F. S. LATHROP, and other leaders of the party in the State. The following are the officers of the association: President, DAVID NAAR; Vice-President, First District, JOHN H. JONES; Second District, JAMES O. YARD; Third District, C. TOMLINSON; Fourth District, ORIN VANDERHOVER; Fifth District, A. O. EVANS; Secretary, O. A. DOUGLAS; Treasurer, J. K. HOYT.

The corner-stone of the Chapel of the Holy Comforter was laid at Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. Dr. ABERCROMBIE, assisted by Rev. Drs. OGLEBY and HODGES. In his remarks, Dr. ABERCROMBIE stated that the chapel was a memorial gift from RALPH WALSH, Esq., in memory of his wife. A large number of people were present.

CYRILLE and JOSEPH DION, the famous billiard players, played a practice game at STAFER'S saloon, in Montgomery-street, last night. A large crowd was present. The first game was a four-ball carom, 500 points, won by CYRILLE—501 to JOSEPH'S 393. CYRILLE'S best runs were, 174, 126, 123; JOSEPH'S, 105, 66; CYRILLE'S average, 27¾. The second game was a three-ball carom game, 100 points up. CYRILLE, 100; JOSEPH, 80; highest runs, CYRILLE, 23; JOSEPH, 17; CYRILLE'S average, 3¼.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in East Newark, to devise some means whereby the turnpike bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers might be made free. The Common Council will be asked for their co-operation in the matter. A committee of five was appointed to see that the bridge company is indicted at the next sitting of the Grand Jury, for the dangerous condition in which the bridge is now found.

WILLIAM FOWLER, a hand employed on board a trading schooner, which plies between Philadelphia and Boston, is said to have been killed by falling from the rigging, at about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when off Great Egg Harbor. The schooner put in at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and the case was reported to the Coroner, who ordered a post-mortem examination to be held. An inquest will be held over the body at 8½ o'clock this morning.

The sash and blind factory of THOMAS G. BARBER, situated on Railroad-avenue, Orange, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss to Mr. BARBER was about $5,000. Mr. G. W. COOK, a turner, who occupied a part of the building, lost in tools, &c., about $500, and a workman lost valuable tools. All were insured.

The fall of a kerosene lamp caused the partial destruction of a house occupied by Mr. POST, corner of Dodd-street and Bloomfield-avenue, in Bloomfield, on Wednesday evening. The house was owned by F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark.

Yesterday morning MICHAEL SHEEHAN, who disgraces the vicinity of Ogden and Bridge streets, Newark, with his presence, was arrested upon complaint of his wife, that he had beaten her with the leg of a chair. The poor woman's face and head, by their bruises and gashes, fully corroborated her story. The wife-beater was held.

PATRICK CODY, of Jersey City, was yesterday arrested upon complaint of his family that they had fears for their lives from his violence. It seems that PATRICK was discharged from an insane asylum two years since as being cured, but upon examination today it was ascertained that he was still *non combos*. He was sent to Snake Hill.

GEORGE RABB, of Newark, was arrested yesterday for assault on his wife, with intent to kill. She accuses him of sleeping with a knife under his pillow, with which he expected to take her life.

A YOUNG BALLOONIST.

Exciting Adventure of an Aspirant for Aeronautic Glory.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 7.

We have already spoken of the successful ascension, on the Fourth of July, of BYRON BIRD, a lad fifteen years of age, of this city, but as the occurrence was so unusual and has excited so much interest, we have thought proper to refer to it more at length. For this purpose we have had an interview with young BIRD, and also with Prof. SQUIRE, under whose direction the ascension was made. The boy has had his thoughts turned toward balloons for some time past. When Prof. SQUIRE made his first ascension from here, in June, young BYRON wanted to accompany him, but there was not sufficient ascending power, and he was left behind. During all the process of preparing for the ascent, inflating the balloon, &c., he was present, and when it began to be doubtful whether there would be gas enough to carry up a man, he proposed to make the ascension alone, which, after some hesitation, was agreed to. Young BIRD says he stepped into the car with some feelings of trepidation, as was natural, but did not feel afraid. As the balloon was let go, he rose easily and gently over the heads of the multitude. He felt no rush of air, and no sensation whatever to show that he was in rapid motion, except the sight of the receding earth and the rapidly-widening prospect that stretched out before him on every side. He describes the city as looking much handsomer from the elevation reached, as he passed over it, than he supposed it would, every street and square being marked out as on a map. As he passed on to the eastward and rose higher up, the hills and valleys seemed to disappear, and all appeared level as a floor. Scarcely, however, had he began to enjoy the lookout around when the balloon entered a cloud, and he was unable to see anything in any direction. Instead of going above this he pulled the valve cord and let off some of the gas, which soon brought him down within sight of terra firma again. Putting his hand out over the side of the car he judged from the rush of air that he was coming down too fast, and threw out some sand. This checked the descent, and he sailed on toward Pleasant Valley, until a place presented itself which looked favorable for alighting. Pulling the cord again, he came toward the earth rapidly, and seeing four men coming along the road, he called to them to come and help him. He asserts that he was not frightened, but called for help because he feared he could not secure the balloon without it. As he neared the ground, he found his motion forward to be more rapid than he had allowed for, and that it was taking him into a swamp. Accordingly, before getting too far down, he threw over his remaining ballast and went up again, clearing the swamp and going nearly a mile further on before another place came in sight which he liked. Finally, seeing a smooth meadow in the line of his progress, he pulled the cord again and came down. When the balloon struck first it rebounded, but did not jar him very much nor hurt him at all. The second contact with the ground caused the car to turn over, and he partly fell, partly jumped out. Nobody was near but a woman, who had come from a house near by, and when he called to her to help hold the baloon she refused, saying she was afraid it would carry her up. Young BIRD caught hold of the side of the car, but as the balloon rebounded it lifted his feet from the ground, and in the excitement and fright of the moment—for it all occurred in an instant, and there was hardly time to think—he let go, and the balloon shot upward, swaying to and fro and turning as it went till it disappeared in the distance. At Pleasant Valley, Messrs. EASTMAN and SQUIRE found him, greatly excited, but not at all hurt, and when the dispatch from Cornwall Bridge, Conn., reached here, announcing that the balloon had been secured, all rejoiced at the safe termination of the affair. The young aeronaut says he means to keep it and use it in making ascensions. In other words, he is going into the balloon business on his own hook.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

BOSTON, July 7.—A Naval General Court-martial, of which Capt. Alexander Bryson is President and Lieut. French Judge-Advocate, convened at the Navy-yard at Charleston today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 7.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	90	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	114⅞		114⅞
Erie Railroad shares	19	18⅞	18⅞
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	27⅞		27⅞

LONDON, July 7.—According to the regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £443,000 since the last report.

The tranquilizing assurances of the French Emperor have exerted a beneficial effect in Paris, and particularly on the Bourse. Rentes, this morning, opened at 70f. 95c., or 15c. higher than the closing of yesterday. The British Consols opened decidedly lower, today, in sympathy with French Rentes, which have declined heavily within the past few days.... The American Securities, which are also off a trifle, were influenced solely by the price of gold at New-York.

PARIS, July 7.—The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is published today. The amount of bullion has decreased 29,400,000f. since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¾d., and Middling Orleans at 10d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 4d. ꝑ cental for California White; 8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western; and 9s. 5d. for Red Winter. FLOUR—22s. 9d. ꝑ bbl. for Western Canal. CORN opened at 30s. 3d. and closed at 30s. 9d. ꝑ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 64s. ꝑ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine, a decline of 6d. since noon. PRODUCE—Linseed-oil, £32 10s. ꝑ ton.

LONDON, July 7.—LINSEED-OIL firmer. TURPENTINE firmer. CLOVER-SEED, 44s. ꝑ cwt. for American Red. HOPS quiet. SUGAR firm.

HAVANA, July 7.—The SUGAR market is active, and quotations are unchanged. EXCHANGE—On London, 16@16½ ꝑ cent. premium; on Paris, 2¼@2½ ꝑ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight in currency, 7 ꝑ cent. discount; short sight, 5½ ꝑ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, 4½ ꝑ cent. premium; 60 days sight, 5½@6 ꝑ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 7.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $5@$6 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer and a shade higher at $1 03, cash; $1 03¼, seller last half of July, for No. 2; during the afternoon in fair demand at $1 03@$1 03¼, cash. CORN steady and lower; No. 2, 82¼c.; during the afternoon steady at 82c.@82¼c., seller July; 83c.@83¼c., last half July. OATS dull at 47¼c.@48c. for No. 2. RYE firmer at 78c.@80c. for No. 1; 73c. for rejected. BARLEY dull at 54c. for No. 3. HIGHWINES quiet at 93c.@95½c. PROVISIONS more active; sales of Mess Pork at $28 50; Short Rib Middles, 15c. Live HOGS active and lower at $8 50@$9 10 for Common to Extra. CATTLE moderately active; common and medium grades lower; $4 25@$8 37½ for Common Cows to Choice Smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 4,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 27, and car lots do. at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales of car lots of No. 2 at 98c. OATS scarce and quiet. RYE held 90c. in bond. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for Bolted; $2 for Unbolted. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$33 ꝑ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ꝑ ton. Lake IMPORTS—68,500 bushels Wheat, 17,600 bushels Oats, 5,300 bushels Peas, 1,472,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—234 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 1,914,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—FLOUR firmer and in better demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT scarce, with but little offering; held at $1 30 for No. 1 Red; sales at $1 25; sales of new Kentucky White at $1 50. CORN firm with a light supply at 86c.@88c. OATS firm at 55c.@60c., the latter for choice White. RYE dull at 98c. COTTON dull, with nothing doing; quotations nominal. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales, 133 hhds. at $5 75@$23 50 for frozen Trash to good Leaf; receipts light. WHISKY dull, with but little demand; offered at 96c.@97c., the latter iron-bound. Mess PORK dull and nominally $30. LARD neglected; held at 16c. Bulk MEATS in good demand; sales, 369,000 lbs. at 12c. for Shoulders, loose; 12¼c. packed; 14¼c. Sides, loose; 15c. packed; 15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 21¼c.@22c.; 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides sold at 15c., packed and delivered at Indianapolis. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying, par selling.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—COTTON dull and nominal at 19¼c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and steady; sales of Extras at $7@$7 50; Howard-street Superfine at $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $7 25@$10; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 25; Fine Flour, $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull and lower; receipts of New increasing; sales of Old and New Maryland at $1 45@$1 60; New White, $1 50@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 38. CORN irregular; Prime White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 05@$1 08. OATS dull at 60c.@64c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON firm, and more active; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY in fair demand at 99c.@$1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 20c. FLOUR dull and barely maintained; Superfine, $5@$5 12½; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; North-western Extra Family, $5 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 75; Fancy, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 45; Delaware, $1 47. RYE quiet at $1@$1 02; State, $1 08@$1 10. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 07@$1 09; Mixed Western, $1@$1 03. OATS unchanged; State, 63½c.@64c.; Western, 60c. GROCERIES—Small business and unchanged. PROVISIONS held firmly. Mess PORK, $30 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude advanced to 18¾c. in bbls.; 13¾c. in bulk; sales, 7,000 bbls. Refined, July delivery, at 27¼c.; 3,000 bbls. last half August at 27¾c. WHISKY dull at 97c.@99c.

BUFFALO, July 7.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 20,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels. RAIL SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 10½c. on Wheat, 9¼c. on Corn, and 6½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR steady with a fair business doing. WHEAT dull; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 15. CORN firm; sales, 17,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c. OATS dull and lower; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56¼c. RYE and BARLEY—Nothing doing. HIGHWINES nominally $1 02. PORK steady at $29 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17¼c.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 19c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2, Old Fall, $1 05; No. 2, New Fall, $1 10@$1 12½; No. 1, new, $1 17@$1 20; choice to fancy new, $1 23@$1 35. CORN advanced 1@3c.; Mixed, 82c.@85c.; Yellow, 85c.@89c.; White, 95c.@$1; Fancy, $1 05. OATS advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 55c.@58c. RYE firm; prime, 81c. WHISKY quiet at $1 03. PORK firm at $30. BACON active and higher; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. HAMS, 21c. for packed sugar-cured. LARD, 15.c@16c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5.75. CORN firmer; Mixed, $1 07½; White, $1 15@$1 20. OATS, 60c.@64c. BRAN, $1 02@$1 05. HAY—Prime Western, $22. PORK firmer at $31 50. BACON active; held at 14c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 23¼c. LARD quiet; tierce, 15¼c.@16¼c.; keg, 18¼c.@18½c. SUGAR scarce and firmer; Prime, 11¾c.@12c. MOLASSES firm; Fermenting, 40c.@50c. WHISKY lower; sales at 97½c.@$1. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 22; New-York Sight, par. GOLD, $1 11.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¼c. FLOUR, $5 50. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm, with a light demand. PORK, $30. BACON, 13½c.@17c.@17¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 12¼c.@16c.@16½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21½c. WHISKY, 98c.@$1. TOBACCO—Sales, 262 hhds. at $5@$7 50 for Frosted to Lugs, and $8@$19 50 for low to good Leaf.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—WHEAT dull, with an increased supply. RYE held higher; $1 15 asked for State. CORN in moderate request and in good supply; sales, 1 car White State at $1 05; 1 car Round Yellow at $1 06, in elevator, and 1 car Round Yellow, in bags, $1 11. OATS unchanged; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Western at 66½c.@67½c., and 1 car Canada West at 69c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and a shade lower; No. 1 Red, $1 29; No. 2 Red, $1 26½. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet and a shade lower; No. 1, 57c.; No. 2, 55c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—COTTON in demand at 18¼c.; receipts, 83 bales; exports, 51 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN firm at 95c.@$1 05. OATS, 55c. for inferior. LARD, 16c.@18c. PORK nominally $31. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 16½c.@17¼c.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 27. CORN steady; No. 1 Mixed, 92c.; No. 2 Mixed, 90c. OATS in good request; No. 1 State, 57½c. RYE, 90c. for No. 2. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, $5 30@$5 40; sales of Refined at 24c.; held 24½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 12½; No. 2, $1 07½. CORN, OATS, RYE, and BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 71,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 33½c. RESIN quiet at $1 45@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE lower; sales at $1 20@$2 75. TAR and COTTON dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 7.—COTTON in fair demand, with light offerings; sales, 256 bales; receipts, 43 bales; Middlings, 17½c.@17¾c. Market closed quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 155 bales; exports, to Bremen, 650 bales; to Havre, 3,046 bales; stock, 59,557 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Hale & Norcross Silver Mining Company have declared a dividend of $5 ꝑ share for the month of June, payable on the 9th inst.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18¼c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 72 bales; stock, 5,428 bales.

NORFOLK, July 7.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 75 bales; receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 117 bales; stock, 1,305 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 382 bales; stock, 10,317 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 7.—COTTON quiet and firm; Low Middling, 18¼c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 100 bales; stock, 19,925 bales.

GALVESTON, July 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 16c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 121 bales; stock, 12,183 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., was very lucky in POCKETING Grant for the Fourth. But he and thousands of other men would show equal wisdom in POCKETING one of our unequaled Watches. We never sell one that we do not warrant in every respect. Our stock of Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware we offer at gold rates.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

[Advertisement.]

To be knocked into a cocked hat is esteemed the superlative of ill luck, but to be crowned with a KNOX Hat is cause for joy and gladness. KNOX has a reputation for Hats that makes them all the rage, and his manufactory and sales-room, at No. 212 Broadway, is much frequented by the gentry of town and country.

[Advertisement.]

All care or anxiety about burglary, whether the family is present or absent, removed by the application of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. So say thousands who are using it and nine years' experience. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. N. W.	Hazy	72
Halifax	E.	Clear	70
New-York	S. E.	Hazy	75
Philadelphia	S. E.	Cloudy	78
Wilmington	S. E.	Foggy	80
Washington	S. E.	Cloudy	80
Fort Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	80
Charleston	S.	Clear	82
Savannah	S.	Clear	84
Augusta	E.	Cloudy	82
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	80
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	81
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	80
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	86
Louisville	N. W.	Rainy	81
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	85
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	86
Key West	W.	Clear	84
Havana	S. W.	Clear	88

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Maine	July 9	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 9	New-York	Havre.

FOR SAN DOMINGO CITY.

Tybee	July 9	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, pier at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1¼ P. M. For Ireland only via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, 11 A. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, 11 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 7—In steam-ship Aleppo, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Moore and 2 daughters, Miss H. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Miss Susie King, Miss Jennie King, Master R. Adams, Edmund White, F. Webster, Rev. D. White, Robert Clough, D. Morris, Chas. Viner, O. L. Sypher, Chas. Alix, H. Peto, R. Buist, H. J. Buist, Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. James Talkney, F. Abrahams, Miss Joy, Mr. and Mrs. David Joy, Mrs. J. D. A. Silver, Richd. Hollings, Dr. Kimball, Miss R. Whitney, Miss H. E. Caryl.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:36 | Sun sets......7:33 | Moon sets....1:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.3:02 | Gov. Island..3:51 | Hell Gate....5:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Aleppo, (Br.,) Browne, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; New-York, (N. G.,) Nerdenholt, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbot; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Washington, Richmond, Antwerp, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Carisbrook Castle, (Br.,) Pole, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks F. K. Wilder, Nickerson, Cardenas, Moss & Ward; Auburn, James, Queenstown.

Schrs. Franklin, Swain, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Lucy H. Gilson, Crowell, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Louisa Gertrude, Walsh, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Monro, Glasgow June 26, and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds the first part of the passage, with moderate winds and thick weather the latter part; June 27, lat. 53 40, lon. 11 24, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; same day passed another Glasgow steamer bound E.; July 4, lat. 43, lon. 55 30, passed bark Sea Gull, (Nor.,) bound S.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, Swinnemunde June 16, Kiel 18th, and Christian's Haven 21st, with mdse. and 964 passengers to Ruger Bros. From the Shetland Islands to Cape Race encountered strong N. W. winds, and from thence very cold, foggy weather; July 1, F. Pedersen, seaman, native of Norway, died of pneumonia, and was buried at sea; had 3 deaths (infants) among the passengers; July 4, lat. 42 48, lon. 60 31, signalized bark Daniel Webster, (of Boston,) steering W.; was detained 12 hours outside Sandy Hook by fog.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Nautilus, Hagar, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Was 7 ds. in the Channel; from Cape Clear to the Banks had a continuation of strong westerly gales, with much rain; with the exception of the temperature it was regular Winter weather; from the Banks had light variable winds and calms, with much fog; May 30, lat. 47 55, lon. 18 07, experienced a hurricane from N. N. W., lasted 4 hours, during which lost fore and mizzen-top sails, and foretopmast staysails; has been detained outside Sandy Hook the last 3 ds. by thick fog.

Ship MarianneV., (Port.,) Farriera, Lisbon 40 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Excelsior, Bowers, Liverpool 35 ds., with coal to order—vessel to J. T. B. Maxwell. Came the middle passage, and had S. W. winds to lon. 60, since which had light easterly winds and calms.

Bark Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Trieste 68 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to J. Norman Harvey.

Bark Kensington, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Patrick, St. Thomas May 31, via St. John, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Elizabeth, (Norw.,) Jensen, Rio Janeiro May 13, with coffee to order.

Bark Harrison Lieb, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Chandler, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to George A. Phillips & Collins.

Bark George Kingman, (of Boston,) Hammond, Zanzibar, E. C. A., March 23, with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Bride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brooks, Bilboa 41 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had light variable winds up to George's Banks, and from thence easterly winds and calms, with dense fog.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Coady, Truxillo, Mex., 23 ds., with mahogany, &c., to J. Leaycraft—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Typhon, (Norw.,) Beck, Rio Janeiro May 15, with coffee to order.

Brig La Creole, Spalckhaven, of and from Curacao 16 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilner, Son & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Virginia, (Br.,) Panton, Grand Cayman 25 ds., with coffee, &c., and 3 passengers to Jeremiah Leaycraft.

Schr. Ann Dole, Halsey, Pensacola 26 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Nicola, Keller, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. O. S. Conant, Gerrish, Kendall's Mills 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. F. Hawley, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagen, Coombs, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. D. B. Everett, Emory, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Thorndike, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. Hammond, Hall, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Mahaska, Ricketts, Elizabethport, for Weymouth, Mass.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Henderson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Deming, Jones, Elizabethport, for Danvers.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Orient, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Sears, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Our Union, Stagg, Branford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. L. Newton, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Phenix, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. L. Burns, Swift, Bridgeport.

Schr. George H. Edgar, Green, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, Cherryfield, Md.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Herschel, Chamberlain, Alexandria.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Southport.

Schr. Chimo, Warren, Providence.

Schr. Lodovic Bill, Buell, Hartford.

Schr. Ella, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Spray, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Norwalk.

Schr. S. H. Cady, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Peiro, Rogers, Westport.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Candage, Vinalhaven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Canal-boat W. A. Crombie, Kingsley, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat Henry Nesbitt, McGachron, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat Ira Green, Fielding, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat W. F. Bascom, Garrett, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. S. E.; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships New-York, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Key West, for Sisal; Saratoga, for Richmond; Hatteras, for Norfolk; bark Ukraine, for Cronstadt.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7.—Arr. barks Mary Talham, from Singapore; Celeste Clark, from Gottenburg; White Cloud, from Elizabethport; schr. Argus Eye, from Savannah.

Sld. steam-ship Batavia, for New-York. Spoken June 28, Cape Sable, N. W. 50 miles, bark Magna Charta, from Cadiz for Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—Arr. bark Fredonia, from Fayal; brig Alpha, from Ponce.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—Sld. steamers Ashland, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; brigs J. L. Pye, for Liverpool; Nellie, Mowe for Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—Arr. brig Harmonie, from Rio, for orders. Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Italia, from Ponce; Cleta, from Mayagues Island, and Lass, from Nassau.

Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Adelaide, from Havana; American Lloyd, from Callao; brigs Iris, from St. Thomas; Maggie, from Liberia; Verina and bark Eliza.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 5.—Arr. schrs. Maria Louisa, New-York, for Portsmouth, N. H.; St. Elmo, Bangor, for Bridgeport; Samuel Lewis, Dighton, for Ellsworth.

Passed by, brig Mary C. Comery, for Boston. (June 29, John Strem, aged 27, died on board the M. C. C.)

Sld., all vessels except the schr. Magnolia and the above arrivals.

6th—Arr. schrs. S. S. Lewis, New-York, for Newburyport; Planter, Northport, for Boston; John Johnson, Rockport, Me., for New-York; A. Hammond, Boston, for do.; Sarah E. Jones, Lanesville, for do.; Ada Herbert, Gloucester, for do.; Georgie Staples, Calais, for do.; Mail, Gardiner, for do.; Orion and Empire, Belfast, for Rondout; Wm. F. Garrison, Hallowell, for Philadelphia; and all sld. except schrs. Wm. F. Garrison and Georgie Staples.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Cld. Benefactor, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, at 11 o'clock this A. M., in a heavy head sea, carried away her foremast-head.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA.

York Spit Shoal, in Chesapeake Bay, off mouth of York River, and Wolf Trap Shoal, in Chesapeake Bay, between mouths of York and Rappahannock Rivers, Virginia.

Notice is hereby given that the erection of a screw-pile light-house, to take the place of the light-vessel now marking the York Spit Shoal, off mouth of York River, is about to be commenced. Masters of vessels and pilots are warned to keep clear of the work, the position of which will be indicated by a light-vessel moored close to it to the eastward, and showing a red light, to distinguish it from the York Spit light-vessel, which shows a white light. It will be well for pilots and others to note that the proposed screw-pile light-house will stand within 400 yards of the extreme eastern edge of the shoal, in thirteen feet water, mean tide, distant about a quarter of a mile west from York Spit light-vessel, and that vessels must keep to the eastward of it, giving it a berth of at least one-quarter of a mile. The temporary light-vessel to mark the exact position of Wolf Trap screw-pile light-house, having been moved as above to mark the exact spot of the York Spit light-house, the former will hereafter be indicated, until the lens is in operation, by a red light suspended immediately over the work. Due notice will be given of the completion of these light-houses and their characteristics.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1870.

Marine Disaster.

HAVANA, July 7.—The English bark Clara Mary, with a cargo of coals, from Greenock for Matanzas, was burnt at sea on the 3d inst. The crew were saved, and have arrived at Sagua.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 27.—Arr. bark Eringo, Williams, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDON, July 7.—The arrival of the ship Cerastes, Capt. Brunton, one of the racing clippers, from San Francisco March 14, is reported at Liverpool.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Platt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

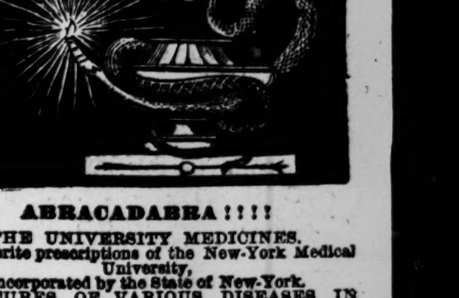
92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.



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